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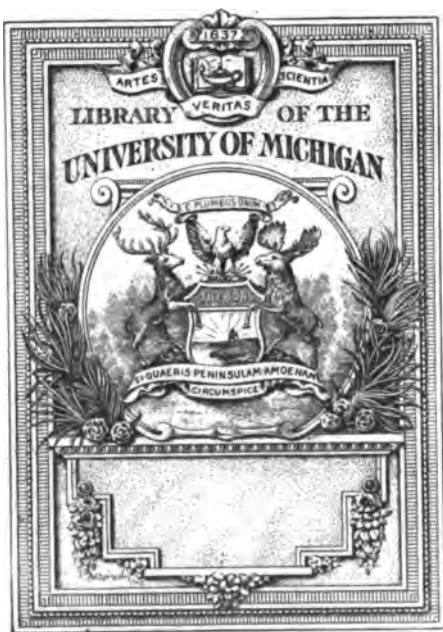
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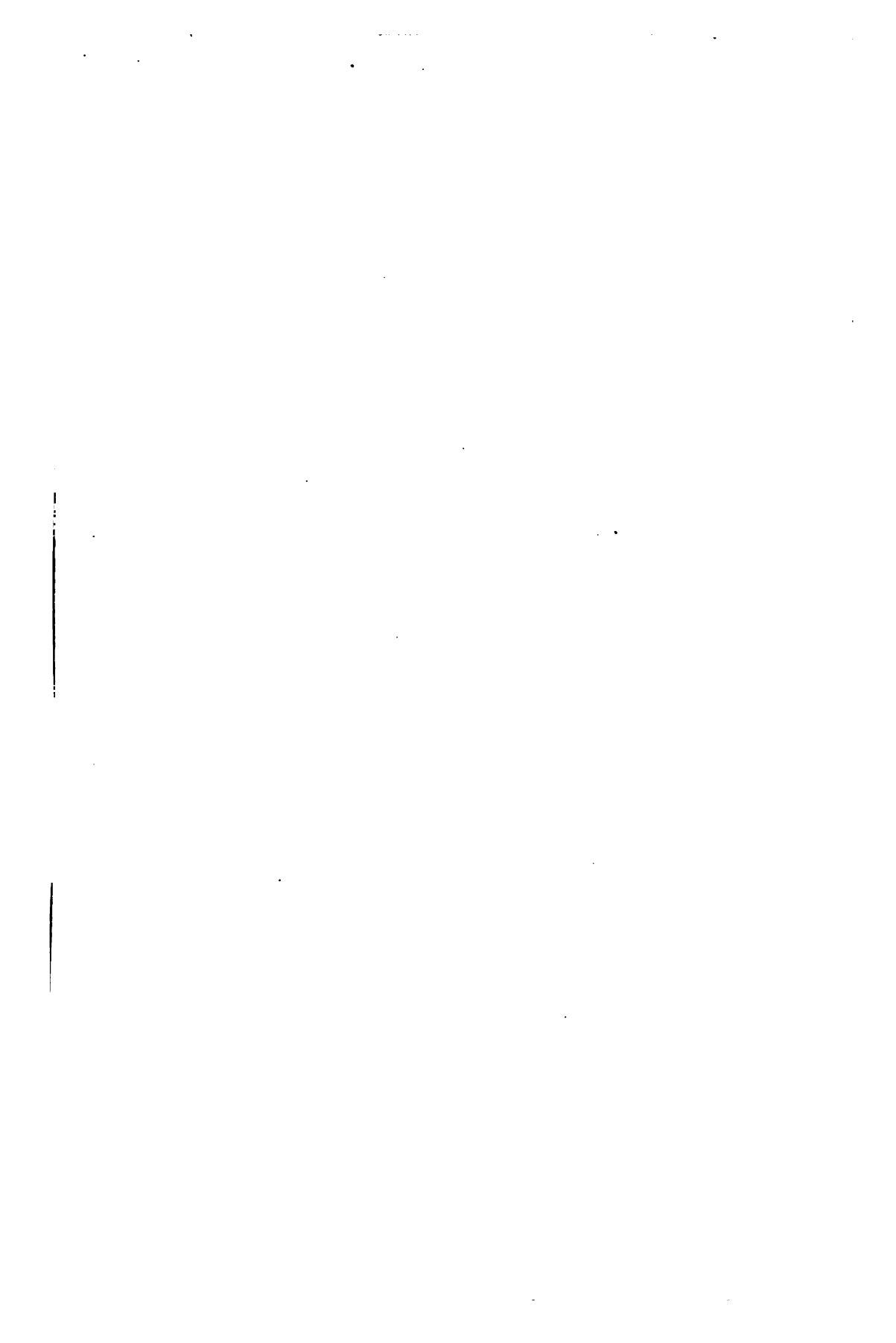


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1915



U.S. NAVAL WAR COLLEGE, *Newport*

INTERNATIONAL LAW TOPICS

DOCUMENTS ON
NEUTRALITY AND WAR

WITH NOTES



1915



WASHINGTON
1916



✓ NAVAL WAR COLLEGE

INTERNATIONAL LAW TOPICS

DOCUMENTS ON
NEUTRALITY AND WAR

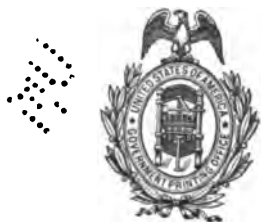
WITH NOTES



1915



WASHINGTON
1916



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PREFACE.

The discussions upon international law during the year 1915 were conducted by George Grafton Wilson, LL. D., professor of international law in Harvard University. Matters relating to the war which has been going on since July, 1914, were under consideration. Final opinions can not be offered at the present time, and for this reason the War College contents itself in the main with statements of facts concerning which there is no dispute, and with copies of official documents. It is hoped that the present volume will be of considerable value in the future, as a work of reference, not only for officers of the Navy, but for others who may be engaged in the study of international law as affected by the history of the unprecedented crisis through which the world is now passing.

The documents particularly referred to in the discussions are printed with brief notes. Some of these documents are accessible in the publications of the Government of the United States. Others are not easily accessible.

As in previous years the Naval War College desires to receive such questions as officers deem worthy of consideration, and for such questions the documents herewith published may furnish many suggestions.

AUSTIN M. KNIGHT,
Rear Admiral, United States Navy,
President, Naval War College.

DECEMBER 15, 1915.



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DOCUMENTS ON NEUTRALITY AND WAR.

I.

NEUTRALITY PROCLAMATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Statement.—The President of the United States has issued general neutrality proclamations from time to time since August 4, 1914. He issued a special proclamation relating to the Panama Canal Zone on November 13, 1914 (p. 11), which was accompanied by a protocol of an agreement between the United States and Panama (p. 14).

[Neutrality—Italy and Austria-Hungary.]¹

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a state of war unhappily exists between Italy and Austria-Hungary;

And whereas the United States is on terms of friendship and amity with the contending powers, and with the persons inhabiting their several dominions;

And whereas there are citizens of the United States residing within the territories or dominions of each of the said belligerents and carrying on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein;

And whereas there are subjects of each of the said belligerents residing within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, and carrying on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein;

And whereas the laws and treaties of the United States, without interfering with the free expression of opinion and sympathy, or with the commercial manufacture or sale of arms or munitions of war, nevertheless impose upon all persons who may be within their territory and jurisdiction the duty of an impartial neutrality during the existence of the contest;

¹ Proclamations declaring and enjoining neutrality, of like purport, were issued as follows: Austria-Hungary and Serbia, Germany and Russia, Germany and France, Aug. 4, 1914; Germany and Great Britain, Aug. 5, 1914; Austria-Hungary and Russia, Aug. 7, 1914; Great Britain and Austria-Hungary, Aug. 13, 1914; France and Austria-Hungary, Aug. 14, 1914; Belgium and Germany, Aug. 18, 1914; Japan and Germany, Aug. 24, 1914; Japan and Austria-Hungary, Aug. 27, 1914; Belgium and Austria-Hungary, Sept. 1, 1914; Great Britain and Turkey, Nov. 6, 1914; Italy and Turkey, Aug. 23, 1915.

And whereas it is the duty of a neutral government not to permit or suffer the making of its waters subservient to the purposes of war;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States and of its citizens and of persons within its territory and jurisdiction, and to enforce its laws and treaties, and in order that all persons, being warned of the general tenor of the laws and treaties of the United States in this behalf, and of the law of nations, may thus be prevented from any violation of the same, do hereby declare and proclaim that by certain provisions of the act approved on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909, commonly known as the "Penal Code of the United States," the following acts are forbidden to be done, under severe penalties, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, to wit:

1. Accepting and exercising a commission to serve either of the said belligerents by land or by sea against the other belligerent.

2. Enlisting or entering into the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.

3. Hiring or retaining another person to enlist or enter himself in the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.

4. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

5. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid.

6. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

7. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid. (But the said act is not to be construed to extend to a citizen or subject of either belligerent who, being transiently within the United States, shall, on board of any vessel of war, which, at the time of its arrival within the United States, was fitted and equipped as such vessel of war, enlist or enter himself or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same belligerent, who is transiently within the United States, to enlist or enter himself to serve such belligerent on board such vessel of war, if the United States shall then be at peace with such belligerent.)

8. Fitting out and arming, or attempting to fit out and arm, or procuring to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly being concerned in the furnishing, fitting out, or arming of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of either of the said belligerents.

9. Issuing or delivering a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for any ship or vessel to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid.

10. Increasing or augmenting, or procuring to be increased or augmented, or knowingly being concerned in increasing or augmenting, the force of any ship of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel, which at the time of her arrival within the United States was a ship of war, cruiser, or

armed vessel in the service of either of the said belligerents, or belonging to the subjects of either, by adding to the number of guns of such vessels, or by changing those on board of her for guns of a larger caliber, or by the addition thereto of any equipment solely applicable to war.

11. Beginning or setting on foot or providing or preparing the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from the territory or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories or dominions of either of the said belligerents.

And I do hereby further declare and proclaim that any frequenting and use of the waters within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States by the armed vessels of a belligerent, whether public ships or privateers, for the purpose of preparing for hostile operations, or as posts of observation upon the ships of war or privateers or merchant vessels of a belligerent lying within or being about to enter the jurisdiction of the United States, must be regarded as unfriendly and offensive, and in violation of that neutrality which it is the determination of this Government to observe; and to the end that the hazard and inconvenience of such apprehended practices may be avoided, I further proclaim and declare that from and after the 25th day of May instant, and during the continuance of the present hostilities, no ship of war or privateer of any belligerent shall be permitted to make use of any port, harbor, roadstead, or other waters within the jurisdiction of the United States as a station or place of resort for any warlike purpose or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities of warlike equipment; and no ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted to sail out of or leave any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States from which a vessel of an opposing belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war, a privateer, or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed, until after the expiration of at least 24 hours from the departure of such last-mentioned vessel beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. If any ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall, after the time this notification takes effect, enter any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, such vessel shall be required to depart and to put to sea within 24 hours after her entrance into such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, except in case of stress of weather or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or for repairs; in any of which cases the authorities of the port or of the nearest port (as the case may be) shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of 24 hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use; and no such vessel which may have been permitted to remain within the waters of the United States for the purpose of repair shall continue within such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters for a longer period than 24 hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed, unless within such 24 hours a vessel, whether ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of an opposing belligerent, shall have departed therefrom, in which case the time limited for the departure of such ship of war or privateer shall be extended so far as may be necessary to secure

an interval of not less than 24 hours between such departure and that of any ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of an opposing belligerent which may have previously quit the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters. No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States more than 24 hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation. No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be permitted, while in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, to take in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel, if without any sail power, to the nearest port of her own country; or in case the vessel is rigged to go under sail, and may also be propelled by steam power, then with half the quantity of coal which she would be entitled to receive, if dependent upon steam alone, and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship of war or privateer in the same or any other port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within the waters of the United States, unless such ship of war or privateer shall, since last thus supplied, have entered a port of the government to which she belongs.

And I do further declare and proclaim that the statutes and the treaties of the United States and the law of nations alike require that no person, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, shall take part, directly or indirectly, in the said wars, but shall remain at peace with all of the said belligerents, and shall maintain a strict and impartial neutrality.

And I do hereby enjoin all citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, to observe the laws thereof, and to commit no act contrary to the provisions of the said statutes or treaties or in violation of the law of nations in that behalf.

And I do hereby warn all citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within its territory or jurisdiction that, while the free and full expression of sympathies in public and private is not restricted by the laws of the United States, military forces in aid of a belligerent can not lawfully be originated or organized within its jurisdiction; and that, while all persons may lawfully and without restriction by reason of the aforesaid state of war manufacture and sell with the United States arms and munitions of war, and other articles ordinarily known as "contraband of war," yet they can not carry such articles upon the high seas for the use or service of a belligerent, nor

can they transport soldiers and officers of a belligerent, or attempt to break any blockade which may be lawfully established and maintained during the said wars without incurring the risk of hostile capture and the penalties denounced by the law of nations in that behalf.

And I do hereby give notice that all citizens of the United States and others who may claim the protection of this Government, who may misconduct themselves in the premises, will do so at their peril, and that they can in no wise obtain any protection from the Government of the United States against the consequences of their misconduct.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1915, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

[SEAL.]

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

W. J. BRYAN,
Secretary of State.

[No. 1294.]

[Neutrality Panama Canal Zone.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the United States is neutral in the present war and whereas the United States exercises sovereignty in the land and waters of the Canal Zone and is authorized by its treaty with Panama of February 26, 1904, to maintain neutrality in the cities of Panama and Colon, and the harbors adjacent to the said cities:

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim the following rules and regulations governing the use of the Panama Canal by vessels of belligerents and the maintenance of neutrality by the United States in the Canal Zone, which are in addition to the general "Rules and Regulations for the Operation and Navigation of the Panama Canal and Approaches Thereto, including all Waters under its Jurisdiction" put into force by Executive order of July 9, 1914, and I do bring to the attention of all concerned the protocol of an agreement between the United States and the Republic of Panama, signed at Washington, October 10, 1914, which protocol is hereunto annexed.

"RULE I.—A vessel of war, for the purposes of these rules, is defined as follows: a public armed vessel, under the command of an officer duly commissioned by the Government, whose name appears on the list of officers of the military fleet, and the crew of which are under regular naval discipline, which vessel is qualified by its armament and the character of its personnel to take offensive action against the public or private ships of the enemy.

"RULE 2.—In order to maintain both the neutrality of the Canal and that of the United States owning and operating it as a Government enterprise, the same treatment, except as hereinafter noted, as that given to vessels of war of the belligerents shall be given to every vessel, belligerent or neutral, whether armed or not, that does not fall under the definition of rule 1, which vessel is employed by a belligerent power as a transport or fleet auxiliary or in any other way for the direct purpose of prosecuting or aiding hostilities, whether by land or sea; but such treatment shall not be given to a vessel fitted up and used exclusively as a hospital ship.

"RULE 3.—A vessel of war of a belligerent, or a vessel falling under rule 2 which is commanded by an officer of the military fleet, shall only be permitted to pass through the canal after her commanding officer has given written assurance to the authorities of the Panama Canal that the rules and regulations will be faithfully observed.

"The authorities of the Panama Canal shall take such steps as may be requisite to insure the observance of the rules and regulations by vessels falling under rule 2 which are not commanded by an officer of the military fleet.

"RULE 4.—Vessels of war of a belligerent and vessels falling under rule 2 shall not revictual nor take any stores in the canal except so far as may be strictly necessary; and the transit of such vessels through the canal shall be effected with the least possible delay in accordance with the canal regulations in force, and with only such intermission as may result from the necessities of the service.

"Prizes shall be in all respects subject to the same rules as vessels of war of the belligerents.

"RULE 5.—No vessel of war of a belligerent or vessel falling under rule 2 shall receive fuel or lubricants while within the territorial waters of the Canal Zone, except on the written authorization of the canal authorities, specifying the amount of fuel and lubricants which may be received.

"RULE 6.—Before issuing any authorization for the receipt of fuel and lubricants by any vessel of war of a belligerent or vessel falling under rule 2, the canal authorities shall obtain a written declaration duly signed by the officer commanding such vessel, stating the amount of fuel and lubricants already on board.

"RULE 7.—Supplies will not be furnished by the Government of the United States, either directly or indirectly, through the intervention of a corporation, or otherwise, to vessels of war of a belligerent or vessels falling under rule 2. If furnished by private contractors, or if taken from vessels under the control of a belligerent, fuel and lubricants may be taken on board vessels of war of a belligerent or vessels falling under rule 2 only upon permission of the canal authorities, and then only in such amounts as will enable them, with the fuel and lubricants already on board, to reach the nearest accessible port, not an enemy port, at which they can obtain supplies necessary for the continuation of the voyage. The amounts of fuel and lubricants so received will be deducted from the amounts otherwise allowed in the ports under the

jurisdiction of the United States during any time within a period of three months thereafter. Provisions furnished by contractors may be supplied only upon permission of the canal authorities, and then only in amount sufficient to bring up their supplies to the peace standard.

"RULE 8.—No belligerent shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war, or warlike materials in the canal, except in case of necessity due to accidental hindrance of the transit. In such cases the canal authorities shall be the judge of the necessity, and the transit shall be resumed with all possible dispatch.

"RULE 9.—Vessels of war of a belligerent and vessels falling under rule 2 shall not remain in the territorial waters of the Canal Zone under the jurisdiction of the United States longer than 24 hours at any one time, except in case of distress; and in such case, shall depart as soon as possible; but a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within 24 hours from the departure of a vessel of an opposing belligerent.

"The 24 hours of this rule shall be construed to be 24 hours in addition to the time necessarily occupied in passing through the canal.

"RULE 10.—In the exercise of the exclusive right of the United States to provide for the regulation and management of the canal, and in order to insure that the canal shall be kept free and open on terms of entire equality to vessels of commerce and of war, there shall not be except by special arrangement, at any one time a greater number of vessels of war of any one nation, including those of the allies of a belligerent nation, than three in either terminal port and its adjacent terminal waters, or than three in transit through the canal; nor shall the total number of such vessels, at any one time, exceed six in all the territorial waters of the Canal Zone under the jurisdiction of the United States.

"RULE 11.—When vessels of war or vessels falling under rule 2, belonging to or employed by opposing belligerents, are present simultaneously in the waters of the Canal Zone, a period of not less than 24 hours must elapse between the departure of the vessel belonging to or employed by one belligerent and the departure of the vessel belonging to or employed by his adversary.

"The order of departure is determined by order of arrival, unless the vessel which arrived first is so circumstanced that an extension of her stay is permissible.

"A vessel of war of a belligerent or vessel falling under rule 2 may not leave the waters of the Canal Zone until 24 hours after the departure of a private vessel flying the flag of the adversary.

"RULE 12.—A vessel of war of a belligerent or vessel falling under rule 2 which has left the waters of the Canal Zone, whether she has passed through the canal or not, shall, if she returns within a period of one week after her departure, lose all privileges of precedence in departure from the Canal Zone, or in passage through the canal, over vessels flying the flag of her adversaries which may enter those waters after her return and before the expiration of one week subsequent to her previous departure. In any such case the time of departure of a vessel which has so returned shall be fixed by the canal authorities, who may in so doing consider the wishes of the commander of a public vessel or of the

master of a private vessel of the adversary of the returned vessel, which adversary's vessel is then present within the waters of the Canal Zone.

"RULE 13.—The repair facilities and docks belonging to the United States and administered by the canal authorities shall not be used by a vessel of war of a belligerent, or vessels falling under rule 2, except when necessary in case of actual distress, and then only upon the order of the canal authorities, and only to the degree necessary to render the vessel seaworthy. Any work authorized shall be done with the least possible delay.

"RULE 14.—The radio installation of any vessel of a belligerent power, public or private, or of any vessel falling under rule 2, shall be used only in connection with canal business to the exclusion of all other business while within the waters of the Canal Zone, including the waters of Colon and Panama Harbors.

"RULE 15.—Air craft of a belligerent power, public or private, are forbidden to descend or arise within the jurisdiction of the United States at the Canal Zone, or to pass through the air spaces above the lands and waters within said jurisdiction.

"RULE 16.—For the purpose of these rules the Canal Zone includes the cities of Panama and Colon and the harbors adjacent to the said cities."

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 13th day of November in the year of our Lord, 1914, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

[SEAL.]

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

W. J. BRYAN,
Secretary of State.

[No. 1287.]

a. PROTOCOL OF AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND PANAMA.

Protocol of an agreement concluded between Hon. Robert Lansing, Acting Secretary of State of the United States, and Don Eusebio A. Morales, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Republic of Panama, signed the 10th day of October, 1914.

The undersigned, the Acting Secretary of State of the United States of America and the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Republic of Panama, in view of the close association of the interests of their respective Governments on the Isthmus of Panama, and to the end that these interests may be conserved and that, when a state of war exists, the neutral obligations of both Governments as neutrals may be maintained, after having conferred on the subject and being duly empowered by their respective Governments, have agreed:

That hospitality extended in the waters of the Republic of Panama to a belligerent vessel of war or a vessel belligerent or neutral, whether

AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND PANAMA. 15

armed or not, which is employed by a belligerent power as a transport or fleet auxiliary or in any other way for the direct purpose of prosecuting or aiding hostilities, whether by land or sea, shall serve to deprive such vessel of like hospitality in the Panama Canal Zone for a period of three months, and vice versa.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned have signed and sealed the present protocol in the city of Washington, this 10th day of October, 1914.

ROBERT LANSING. [L. s.]
EUSEBIO A. MORALES. [L. s.]

II.

ENEMY VESSELS AT OUTBREAK OF WAR—DAYS OF GRACE.

Interference before war.—The diplomatic correspondence between Great Britain and Germany seems to show that there was some interference with shipping even before war was declared, though the reason given was "that mines were being laid and other precautions being taken."¹

¹ No. 130.—*Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.*

(Telegraphic.)

LONDON, FOREIGN OFFICE, *Aug. 1, 1914.*

We are informed that authorities at Hamburg have forcibly detained steamers belonging to the Great Central Co. and other British merchant ships.

I can not ascertain on what grounds the detention of British ships has been ordered.

You should request German Government to send immediate orders that they should be allowed to proceed without delay. The effect on public opinion here will be deplorable unless this is done. His Majesty's Government, on their side, are most anxious to avoid any incident of an aggressive nature, and the German Government will, I hope, be equally careful not to take any step which would make the situation between us impossible.

No. 143.—*Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.*

(Telegraphic. Received Aug. 2.)

BERLIN, *Aug. 1, 1914.*

Detention of British merchant ship at Hamburg.

Your telegram of 1st August¹ acted on.

Secretary of State, who expressed the greatest surprise and annoyance, has promised to send orders at once to allow steamers to proceed without delay.

¹ See No. 130.

No. 145.—*Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.*

(Telegraphic. Received August 2.)

BERLIN, *Aug. 2, 1914.*

My telegram of Aug. 1.¹

Secretary of State informs me that orders were sent last night to allow British ships in Hamburg to proceed on their way. He says that this must be regarded as a special favor to His Majesty's Government, as no other foreign ships have been allowed to leave. Reason of detention was that mines were being laid and other precautions being taken.

² See No. 143.

No. 149.—*Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.*

(Telegraphic.)

LONDON, FOREIGN OFFICE, *Aug. 2, 1914.*

Your telegram of 1st August.³

I regret to learn that 100 tons of sugar was compulsorily unloaded from the British steamship *Sappho* at Hamburg and detained. Similar action appears to have been taken with regard to other British vessels loaded with sugar.

Review of regulations.—The British Orders in Council of August 4, 1914, referring to VI Hague Convention, 1907,¹ showed a disposition to establish with Germany

You should inform Secretary of State that, for reasons stated in my telegram of 1st August,² I most earnestly trust that the orders already sent to Hamburg to allow the clearance of British ships cover also the release of their cargoes, the detention of which can not be justified.

¹ See No. 143.

² See No. 130.

No. 150.—*Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.*

(Telegraphic. Received August 3.)

BERLIN, Aug. 3, 1914.

Your telegram of 2d August.³

Detention of British ships at Hamburg.

No information available.

³ See No. 149.

No. 156.—*Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.*

(Telegraphic.)

LONDON, FOREIGN OFFICE, Aug. 4, 1914.

I continue to receive numerous complaints from British firms as to the detention of their ships at Hamburg, Cuxhaven, and other German ports. This action on the part of the German authorities is totally unjustifiable. It is in direct contravention of international law and of the assurances given to your Excellency by the Imperial Chancellor. You should demand the immediate release of all British ships if such release has not yet been given.

¹ *Convention relative to the status of enemy merchant ships at the outbreak of hostilities.*

(The United States has not ratified this convention. The provisions are contained in articles 1, 2, 3, 4.)

ARTICLE 1.

When a merchant ship belonging to one of the belligerent powers is at the commencement of hostilities in an enemy port, it is desirable that it should be allowed to depart freely, either immediately, or after a reasonable number of days of grace, and to proceed, after being furnished with a pass, direct to its port of destination or any other port indicated.

The same rule should apply in the case of a ship which has left its last port of departure before the commencement of the war and entered a port belonging to the enemy while still ignorant that hostilities had broken out.

ARTICLE 2.

A merchant ship unable, owing to circumstances of force majeure, to leave the enemy port within the period contemplated in the above article, or which was not allowed to leave, can not be confiscated.

The belligerent may only detain it, without payment of compensation, but subject to the obligation of restoring it after the war, or requisition it on payment of compensation.

ARTICLE 3.

Enemy merchant ships which left their last port of departure before the commencement of the war, and are encountered on the high seas while still ignorant of the outbreak of hostilities can not be confiscated. They are only liable to detention on the understanding that they shall be restored after the war without compensation, or to be requisitioned, or even destroyed, on payment of compensation, but in such case provision

by reciprocal agreement ten "days of grace" (p. 19). The correspondence seems to indicate a willingness on the part of both belligerents to adopt this period but through a misunderstanding this was not adopted (p. 22).

With Austria-Hungary, however, a satisfactory agreement was made by Great Britain and ten days were allowed from the declaration of hostilities (p. 23).

Great Britain, considering that Turkey was not a party to the Hague Convention relative to the Status of Enemy Merchant Vessels at the Outbreak of War did not extend to Turkish vessels the advantages of the order in council of August 4, 1914 (p. 24 note).

The same position was assumed by Great Britain in regard to Bulgaria (p. 25).

The declaration of war between Germany and France, August 3, 1914, contained a proposal for a reciprocal agreement in regard to days of grace (p. 26). These two States allowed a seven-days period of grace (p. 26).

France and Austria reached a similar reciprocal agreement (p. 27).

Italy decreed the sequestration of enemy merchant vessels unless apparently intended for conversion into vessels of war. Vessels of the latter class were to be captured and placed in the prize court (p. 27). The proceeds of sale or use of vessels which had been sequestered might be used to pay indemnity in case the enemy acted contrary to "the principles of the rights of war generally recognized and admitted" (p. 31).

Naval War College proposal, 1906.—In general the principle of reciprocity has received approval since July, 1914, and the practice in many instances has been similar to that proposed by the United States Naval War College in 1906 in the following words:

1. Each State entering upon a war shall announce a date before which enemy vessels bound for or within its ports at the outbreak of war must be made for the safety of the persons on board as well as the security of the ship's papers.

After touching at a port in their own country or at a neutral port, these ships are subject to the laws and customs of maritime war.

ARTICLE 4.

Enemy cargo on board the vessels referred to in articles 1 and 2 is likewise liable to be detained and restored after the termination of the war without payment of compensation, or to be requisitioned on payment of compensation, with or without the ship.

The same rule applies in the case of cargo on board the vessels referred to in article 3.

war shall under ordinary conditions be allowed to enter, to discharge cargo, to load cargo, and to depart, without liability to capture while sailing directly to a permitted destination. If one belligerent State allows a shorter period than the other, the other State may, as a matter of right, reduce its period to correspond therewith.

2. Each belligerent State may make such regulations in regard to sojourn, conduct, cargo, destination, and movements after departure of the innocent enemy vessels as may be deemed necessary to protect its military interests.

3. A private vessel suitable for warlike use, belonging to one belligerent and bound for or within the port of the other belligerent at the outbreak of war, is liable to be detained unless the Government of the vessel's flag makes a satisfactory agreement that it shall not be put to any warlike use, in which case it may be accorded the same treatment as innocent enemy vessels. (International Law Topics and Discussions, 1906, p. 46.)

Recent action on days of grace is shown below:

GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

*Order in council relating to the detention of German ships in British ports or in any ports of any native State in India, or in any of His Majesty's protectorates, or in any State under His Majesty's protection or in Cyprus.*¹

1914. No. 1248.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 4th day of August, 1914.

Present: The King's Most Excellent Majesty in council.

His Majesty being mindful, now that a state of war exists between this country and Germany, of the recognition accorded to the practice of granting "days of grace" to enemy merchant ships by the convention relative to the status of enemy merchant ships at the outbreak of hostilities, signed at The Hague on the 18th October, 1907, and being desirous of lessening, so far as may be practicable, the injury caused by war to peaceful and unsuspecting commerce, is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. From and after the publication of this order no enemy merchant ship shall be allowed to depart, except in accordance with the provisions of this order, from any British port or from any ports in any native State in India, or any of His Majesty's protectorates, or in any State under His Majesty's protection or in Cyprus.

2. In the event of one of His Majesty's principal secretaries of state being satisfied by information reaching him not later than midnight on Friday, the 7th day of August that the treatment accorded to British merchant ships and their cargoes which at the date of the outbreak of hostilities were in the ports of the enemy or which subsequently entered them is not less favorable than the treatment ac-

¹ A similar order in council was issued by the Canadian Government on August 5, 1914, as regards Germany, and on August 14, 1914, as regards Austria-Hungary.

corded to enemy merchant ships by articles 3 to 7 of this order, he shall notify the lords commissioners of His Majesty's treasury and the lords commissioners of the Admiralty accordingly, and public notice thereof shall forthwith be given in the London Gazette, and articles 3 to 8 of this order shall thereupon come into full force and effect.

3. Subject to the provisions of this order, enemy merchant ships which

"(1) At the date of the outbreak of hostilities were in any port in which this order applies; or

"(2) Cleared from their last port before the declaration of war, and after the outbreak of hostilities, enter a port to which this order applies, with no knowledge of the war:"

shall be allowed up till midnight (Greenwich mean time) on Friday, the 14th day of August, for loading or unloading their cargoes, and for departing from such port:

Provided, That such vessels shall not be allowed to ship any contraband of war, and any contraband of war already shipped on such vessels must be discharged.

4. Enemy merchant ships which cleared from their last port before the declaration of war, and which with no knowledge of the war arrive at a port to which this order applies after the expiry of the time allowed by article 3 for loading or unloading cargo and for departing, and are permitted to enter, may be required to depart either immediately, or within such time as may be considered necessary by the customs officer of the port for the unloading of such cargo as they may be required or specially permitted to discharge.

Provided, That such vessels may, as a condition of being allowed to discharge cargo, be required to proceed to any other specified British port, and shall there be allowed such time for discharge as the customs officer of that port may consider to be necessary.

Provided also, That, if any cargo on board such vessel is contraband of war or is requisitioned under article 5 of this order, she may be required before the departure to discharge such cargo within such time as the customs officer of the port may consider to be necessary; or she may be required to proceed, if necessary under escort, to any other of the ports specified in article 1 of this order, and shall there discharge the contraband under the like conditions.

5. His Majesty reserves the right recognized by the said convention to requisition at any time subject to payment of compensation enemy cargo on board any vessel to which articles 3 and 4 of the order apply.

6. The privileges accorded by articles 3 and 4 are not to extend to cable ships, or to seagoing ships designed to carry oil fuel, or to ships whose tonnage exceeds 5,000 tons gross, or whose speed is 14 knots or over, regarding which the entries in Lloyd's Register shall be conclusive for the purposes of this article. Such vessels will remain liable on adjudication by the prize court to detention during the period of the war, or to requisition, in accordance, in either case, with the convention aforesaid. The said privileges will also not extend to merchant ships which show by their build that they are intended for

conversion into warships, as such vessels are outside the scope of the said convention, and are liable on adjudication by the prize court to condemnation as prize.

7. Enemy merchant ships allowed to depart under articles 3 and 4 will be provided with a pass indicating the port to which they are to proceed, and the route they are to follow.

8. A merchant ship which, after receipt of such a pass, does not follow the course indicated therein will be liable to capture.

9. If no information reaches one of His Majesty's principal secretaries of state by the day and hour aforementioned to the effect that the treatment accorded to British merchant ships and their cargoes which were in the ports of the enemy at the date of the outbreak of hostilities, or which subsequently entered them, is, in his opinion, not less favorable than that accorded to enemy merchant ships by articles 3 to 8 of this order, every enemy merchant ship which, on the outbreak of hostilities, was in any port to which this order applies, and also every enemy merchant ship which cleared from its last port before the declaration of war, but which, with no knowledge of the war enters a port to which this order applies, shall, together with the cargo on board thereof, be liable to capture, and shall be brought before the prize court forthwith for adjudication.

10. In the event of information reaching one of His Majesty's principal secretaries of state that British merchant ships which cleared from their last port before the declaration of war, but are met with by the enemy at sea after the outbreak of hostilities, are allowed to continue their voyage without interference with either the ship or the cargo, or after capture are released with or without proceedings for adjudication in the prize court, or are to be detained during the war or requisitioned in lieu of condemnation as prize, he shall notify the lords commissioners of the Admiralty accordingly, and shall publish a notification thereof in the London Gazette, and in that event, but not otherwise, enemy merchant ships which cleared from their last port before the declaration of war, and are captured after the outbreak of hostilities and brought before the prize courts for adjudication, shall be released or detained or requisitioned in such cases and upon such terms as may be directed in the said notification in the London Gazette.

11. Neutral cargo, other than contraband of war, on board an enemy merchant ship which is not allowed to depart from a port to which this order applies, shall be released.

12. In accordance with the provisions of Chapter III of the convention relative to certain restrictions on the exercise of the right of capture in maritime war, signed at The Hague on the 18th October, 1907, an undertaking must, whether the merchant ship is allowed to depart or not, be given in writing by each of the officers and members of the crew of such vessel, who is of enemy nationality, that he will not, after the conclusion of the voyage for which the pass is issued, engage while hostilities last in any service connected with the operation of the war. If any such officer is of neutral nationality, an undertaking

must be given in writing that he will not serve, after the conclusion of the voyage for which the pass is issued, on any enemy ship while hostilities last. No undertaking is to be required from members of the crew who are of neutral nationality.

Officers or members of the crew declining to give the undertakings required by this article will be detained as prisoners of war.

And the lords commissioners of His Majesty's treasury, the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, and each of His Majesty's principal secretaries of state, and all governors, officers, and authorities whom it may concern are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

Notification of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs as to the treatment accorded to British merchant ships and their cargoes in German ports.

On the night of August 4, 1914, the Secretary of State received the following notice from the German ambassador:

"The Imperial Government will keep merchant vessels flying the British flag interned in German harbors, but will liberate them if the Imperial Government receive a counter undertaking from the British Government within forty-eight hours."

On August 5 a copy of the order in council issued on August 4 as to the treatment of enemy merchant vessels in British ports at the date of the outbreak of hostilities was communicated to the ambassador of the United States in London, who was then in charge of German interests in this country, with a request that he would be so good as to cause inquiry to be made of the German Government as to whether the terms of articles 3 to 8 of the order in council constituted an undertaking of the nature the German Government required, and under which they would liberate merchant vessels flying the British flag interned in German harbors.

On August 7 a communication was received from the United States embassy that the United States minister at Stockholm had sent the following telegram signed by the United States ambassador at Berlin:

"Please state if England has issued proclamation that she gives permission to enemy ships to leave British ports until midnight, August 14. If this is so, Germany will issue corresponding orders. Reply through German legation, Stockholm."

The United States embassy added that they did not believe that this telegram was a reply to the message which had been transmitted to Berlin.

On inquiry at the United States embassy shortly before midnight it was ascertained that no further communication had been received from Berlin.

The secretary of state for foreign affairs has therefore no information as to the treatment accorded to British merchant ships and their cargoes in German ports, and has accordingly addressed the under-mentioned notification to the lords commissioners of the treasury and to the lords commissioners of the Admiralty.

FOREIGN OFFICE, S. W.,
Midnight, August 7, 1914.

MY LORDS: I have the honor to state that no information has reached me that the treatment accorded to British merchant ships and their cargoes which were in German ports at the date of the outbreak of hostilities or which subsequently entered them is not less favorable than that accorded to enemy merchant ships by articles 3 to 8 of the order in council issued on the 4th day of August, 1914, with reference to enemy ships being in British ports at the outbreak of hostilities or subsequently entering them. Articles 3 to 8 of the said order in council will therefore not come into operation.

I have the honor to be, my lords,

Your lordships' most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) E. GREY.

(British Manual of Emergency Legislation, 1914, p. 138.)

GREAT BRITAIN AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Notification of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs as to the treatment accorded to British merchant ships and their cargoes in Austro-Hungarian ports.

The secretary of state for foreign affairs has received information of a nature to satisfy him that the treatment accorded to British merchant ships and their cargoes in Austro-Hungarian ports is not less favorable than that accorded to Austro-Hungarian merchant ships and their cargoes in British ports, and he has accordingly addressed the undermentioned notification to the lords commissioners of the treasury and to the lords commissioners of the admiralty.

FOREIGN OFFICE, S. W.,
August 15, 1914.

MY LORDS: I have the honor to state that information has reached me of a nature to satisfy me that the treatment accorded to British merchant ships and their cargoes which were in Austro-Hungarian ports at the date of the outbreak of hostilities, or which subsequently entered them, is not less favorable than that accorded by articles 3 to 8 of the order in council issued on the 4th day of August, 1914, with reference to enemy ships being in British ports at the outbreak of hostilities or subsequently entering them, which was extended so as to apply to Austro-Hungarian merchant ships by His Majesty's proclamation issued on the 12th day of August, 1914.

Articles 3 to 8 of the said order in council, as extended by the proclamation dated the 12th August, 1914, will therefore come into full force and effect with regard to Austro-Hungarian merchant ships.

I have the honor to be, my lords,

Your lordships' most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) E. GREY.

(British Manual of Emergency Legislation, 1914, p. 142.)

By the royal proclamation of August 12, 1914, it was declared:

3. (1) In the order in council issued with reference to the departure from our ports of enemy vessels, which at the outbreak of hostilities were in any such port or which subsequently entered the same, the word "enemy," as applied to either ships or cargo, shall be deemed as from this date to include Austro-Hungarian ships or cargo.

(2) In the application of this article to Austro-Hungarian ships the date Saturday, the 15th day of August, shall be substituted for the date mentioned in article 2 of the said order in council, and the date Saturday, the 22d day of August, shall be substituted for the date mentioned in article 3 of the said order in council. (Ibid, p. 98.)

GREAT BRITAIN AND BULGARIA.

By the King.

A proclamation extending to the war with Bulgaria the proclamations and orders in council now in force relating to the war.

GEORGE R. I.

Whereas owing to the King of the Bulgarians, an ally of the central powers, being now in a state of war with the King of Serbia, our ally, a state of war now exists between us and the King of the Bulgarians;

And whereas on the 4th day of August, 1914, a state of war came into existence between us and the German Emperor;

And whereas we did on the same date and on certain other dates subsequent thereto issue certain proclamations and orders in council connected with such state of war;

And whereas on the 12th day of August, 1914, a state of war came into existence between us and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary;

And whereas certain of the aforesaid proclamations and orders in council have since been extended so as to cover the state of war between us and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary;

And whereas on the 5th day of November, 1914, a state of war came into existence between us and the Sultan of Turkey;

And whereas certain of the aforesaid proclamations and orders in council have since been extended so as to cover the state of war between us and the Sultan of Turkey;¹

And whereas we have since the said 5th day of November, 1914, issued certain other proclamations and orders in council with reference

¹ By the royal proclamation of Nov. 5, 1914, it was declared among other matters that—

"Whereas the convention relating to the status of enemy merchant vessels at the outbreak of hostilities signed at The Hague on the 18th October, 1907, has not been ratified by the Sultan of Turkey, and therefore we do not think fit to extend to Turkish ships the order in council issued the 4th day of August, 1914, with reference to departure from our ports of enemy vessels, which at the outbreak of hostilities were in any such port or which subsequently entered the same," etc.

to the state of war between us and the German Emperor, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, and the Sultan of Turkey;

And whereas it is desirable now to provide for the state of war between us and the King of the Bulgarians;

And whereas the convention relating to the status of enemy merchant vessels at the outbreak of hostilities, signed at The Hague on the 18th day of October, 1907, has not been ratified by the King of the Bulgarians, and therefore we do not think fit to extend to Bulgarian ships the order in council issued on the 4th day of August, 1914, with reference to the departure from our ports of enemy vessels, which at the outbreak of hostilities were in any such port or which subsequently entered the same:

Now, therefore, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council, to issue this our royal proclamation declaring, and it is hereby declared, as follows:

1. The proclamations and orders in council issued with reference to the state of war between us and the German Emperor, or with reference to the state of war between us and the German Emperor and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, or with reference to the state of war between us and the German Emperor, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, and the Sultan of Turkey, other than the order in council issued on the 4th day of August, 1914, with reference to the departure from our ports of enemy vessels, which at the outbreak of hostilities were in any such ports, or which subsequently entered the same, shall, if still in force, apply to the state of war between us and the King of the Bulgarians as from this 16th day of October, 1915.

2. The proclamation issued on the 5th day of August, 1914, warning all our subjects, and all persons resident or being in our dominions, from contributing to or participating in, or assisting in the floating of any loan raised on behalf of the German Government, or from advancing money to or entering into any contract or dealings whatsoever with the said Government, or otherwise aiding, abetting, or assisting the said Government, shall be deemed as from this 16th day of October, 1915, to apply to all loans raised on behalf of, or contracts or dealings entered into with, or to aiding, abetting, or assisting the Bulgarian Government.

3. The words "enemy country" in any of the proclamations or orders in council referred to in article 1 of this proclamation shall include the dominions of the King of the Bulgarians, and the words "persons of enemy nationality" in any of the said proclamations or orders in council shall include subjects of the King of the Bulgarians.

Given at our court at Buckingham Palace, this 16th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1915, and in the sixth year of our reign.

God save the King.

(London Gazette, Supplement, Oct. 15, 1915.)

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

DÉCLARATION DE GUERRE DE L'ALLEMAGNE À LA FRANCE DU 3 AOÛT 1914.

Lettre de M. Schoen, ambassadeur d'Allemagne en France, à M. René Viviani, président du conseil des ministres, ministre des affaires étrangères.

"MONSIEUR LE PRÉSIDENT:

"Les autorités administratives et militaires allemandes ont constaté un certain nombre d'actes d'hostilité caractérisée commis sur territoire allemand par des aviateurs français. Plusieurs de ces derniers ont manifestement violé la neutralité de la Belgique survolant le territoire de ce pays. L'un a essayé de détruire des constructions près de Wesel, d'autres ont été aperçus sur la région de l'Eiffel, un autre a jeté des bombes sur le chemin de fer près de Karlsruhe et de Nuremberg.

"Je suis chargé et j'ai l'honneur de faire connaître à Votre Excellence qu'en présence de ces agressions, l'Empire allemand se considère en état de guerre avec la France du fait de cette dernière puissance.

"J'ai en même temps l'honneur de porter à la connaissance de Votre Excellence que les autorités allemandes retiendront les navires marchands français dans des ports allemands, mais qu'elles les relâcheront si, dans les quarante-huit heures, la réciprocité complète est assurée.

"Ma mission diplomatique ayant ainsi pris fin, il ne me reste plus qu'à prier Votre Excellence de vouloir bien me munir de mes passeports et de prendre les mesures qu'elle jugerait utiles pour assurer mon retour en Allemagne avec le personnel de l'ambassade ainsi qu'avec le personnel de la légation de Bavière et du consulat général d'Allemagne à Paris.

"Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Président, l'expression de ma très haute considération.

"Signé: SCHOEN."

Décret du 4 août 1914 relatif aux navires de commerce allemands se trouvant actuellement dans les ports français.

ART. 1. Les navires de commerce allemands se trouvant actuellement dans les ports français depuis et y compris le 3 août 1914, à dix-huit heures quarante-cinq minutes, ou y entrant sans connaître les hostilités, auront, à partir de la date du présent décret, un délai de sept jours francs pour en sortir librement, et gagner directement, après avoir été munis d'un laissez-passer, leur port de destination ou tel autre port qui leur sera désigné par les autorités maritimes du port français où ils se trouvent.

Par suite de la réserve faite par le gouvernement allemand aux articles 3 et 4, alinéa 2, de la convention VI de la Haye de 1907, le bénéfice de la disposition précédente ne s'applique pas aux navires allemands qui ont quitté leur dernier port de départ avant le 3 août 1914, à dix-huit heures quarante-cinq minutes, et qui sont rencontrés en mer, ignorant les hostilités.

ART. 2. Ne bénéficieront pas de la faveur accordée par l'article 1^{er} tous navires dont la construction, l'armement ou l'affectation indiqueront qu'ils sont susceptibles d'être transformés en bâtiments de guerre ou affectés à un service public.

Dans le cas où ces navires seraient chargés d'un service postal, l'administration des postes pourvoira à l'expédition, par la voie la plus rapide, des sacs et colis postaux embarqués sur lesdits navires.

ART. 3. Les ministres des affaires étrangères, de la marine, des travaux publics, du commerce, des postes et des télégraphes et des colonies sont chargés, etc. (Journ. off. du 6 août 1914.)

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

Décret du 13 août 1914 relatif aux navires de commerce autrichiens ou hongrois se trouvant dans les ports français depuis et y compris le 12 août 1914.

ART. 1. Les navires de commerce autrichiens ou hongrois se trouvant actuellement dans les ports français depuis et y compris le 12 août 1914, minuit, ou y entrant sans connaître les hostilités, auront à partir de la date du présent décret, un délai de sept jours francs pour en sortir librement et gagner directement, après avoir été munis d'un laissez-passer, leur port de destination ou tel autre port qui leur sera désigné par les autorités maritimes du port français où ils se trouvent.

ART. 2. Ne bénéficieront pas de la faveur accordée par l'article 1^{er} tous navires dont la construction, l'armement ou l'affectation indiqueront qu'ils sont susceptibles d'être transformés en bâtiments de guerre ou affectés à un service public, non plus que ceux qui se trouveraient actuellement saisis ou capturés pour violation de neutralité.

Dans le cas où ces navires seraient chargés d'un service postal, l'administration des postes pourvoira à l'expédition, par la voie la plus rapide, des sacs et colis postaux embarqués sur lesdits navires.

ART. 3. Les ministres des affaires étrangères, de la marine, des travaux publics, du commerce, des postes et des télégraphes et des colonies sont chargés, etc. (Journ. off. du 14 août 1914.)

ITALY AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

ROYAL DECREE OF MAY 30, 1915 (NO. 814).

[Translation.]

Thomas of Savoy, Duke of Genoa, Lieutenant-General of His Majesty Victor Emanuel III, by the Grace of God and the will of the Nation, King of Italy.

In virtue of the authority delegated to us;

Whereas the royal decree of the 16th May, 1915, No. 659, suspends the application of articles 211 and 243 of the mercantile marine code in the event of the participation of Italy in the present international conflict;

Having regard to the Sixth and Eleventh Convention signed at The Hague, on the 18th October, 1907, which Italy declares she will observe so far as the laws in force in the Kingdom and the other measures taken by the Government of the King permit;

Whereas a state of war exists;

In virtue of the extraordinary powers conferred on the Government of the King by the law of the 22d May, 1915, No. 671;

The council of ministers having been consulted;

On the motion of the minister of marine, acting in concert with the ministers for foreign affairs, of the colonies, and of finance;

We have decreed and decree:

ARTICLE 1. All enemy ships lying in the ports and territorial waters of the kingdom and of its colonies at the outbreak of hostilities shall be sequestered by the local naval authorities.

ART. 2. Special technical commissions, assisted by the naval authorities, shall visit enemy merchant ships thus sequestered, with the object of ascertaining which among them are so constructed or built, or contain such internal arrangements or fittings, as may justify the assumption that they are intended to be converted eventually into warships.

ART. 3. In all cases in which it shall be found that vessels were intended for conversion into warships, these vessels shall be captured and placed under the jurisdiction of the prize court for a decision as to their ultimate disposal.

ART. 4. The vessels which shall not be found to have been intended for conversion into warships shall remain under sequestration. They may be requisitioned by the minister of marine for the whole duration of the present war, in accordance with rules to be laid down in another decree.

ART. 5. Enemy goods found on board all merchant vessels referred to in article 1 above mentioned shall be sequestered and restored after the war, without an indemnity, or else requisitioned with an indemnity.

Perishable goods shall be sold on special conditions which shall be laid down by our ministry of marine.

ART. 6. Neutral goods found on board any merchant ship referred to under article 1 shall be released subject to an option of requisitioning them with an indemnity which the Government of the King may exercise.¹

ART. 7. The decision as to the nationality of the goods referred to under the preceding articles 5 and 6, and the consequent verdict as

¹ Foreign office notification, August 9, 1915, as to British-owned cargo in Austrian vessels detained in Italy.

His Majesty's ambassador at Rome is informed by the Italian Government that in order to obtain release of British-owned goods on Austrian vessels detained in Italy the interested parties should present their applications for release of such goods direct to the Italian minister of marine, together with all documents available in support of their claim to ownership. The minister of marine will then determine which goods can be released without further formalities, and which it will be necessary to submit to the decision of the Italian prize court. (London Gazette, Aug. 10, 1915.)

to the release or sequestration of these goods shall lie with the prize court.

ART. 8. The regulations laid down in articles 5 and 6 of the Eleventh Hague Convention of the 18th October, 1907, shall be applicable to the members of the crews on enemy merchant vessels referred to in the preceding article 1.

ART. 9. The treatment laid down in the preceding articles shall not be extended to enemy merchant ships, which shall carry out or attempt to carry out any acts of hostility whether direct or indirect.

ART. 10. The rules laid down in the preceding articles are also applicable to those enemy merchant ships which shall have left their last port before the declaration of war, and which are met at sea before they are aware of the commencement of hostilities.

ART. 11. The minister of marine is empowered to issue special rules for the publication of the present decree which comes into force to-day.

We order that the present decree, furnished with the seal of state, be included in the official record of the laws and decrees of the Kingdom of Italy, requiring everyone concerned to observe it and cause it to be observed.

Given at Rome this 30th day of May, 1915.

THOMAS OF SAVOY.

(British Parliamentary Papers, Miscellaneous, No. 18 (1915). Cd. 8104.)

ROYAL DECREE OF JUNE 17, 1915 (NO. 957).

[Translation.]

Special regulations for the application of the decree of 30th May, 1915, No. 814, relating to the treatment of enemy merchant vessels in ports of the Kingdom or of the colonies.

Thomas of Savoy, Duke of Genoa, lieutenant general of His Majesty Victor Emanuel III, by the Grace of God and the will of the Nation, King of Italy.

In virtue of the authority delegated to us;

In view of the law of the 22d May, 1915, No. 671, that confers extraordinary powers on the Government of the King;

In view of our decree, dated the 30th May, 1915, No. 814, which lays down rules for the treatment of enemy merchant vessels lying in the ports of the Kingdom and the colonies;

At the proposal of the ministry of marine, in concert with the ministries for foreign affairs and the colonies;

We have decreed and do decree:

ART. 1. Enemy merchant vessels present in the ports and territorial waters of the Kingdom at the outbreak of hostilities, and sequestered by the local maritime authorities in accordance with article 1 of our decree of the 30th May, 1915, No. 814, are inscribed on a provisional register at the maritime department of Genoa, and are authorized to

use the national flag and to navigate conformably to the regulations established in the following articles:

ART. 2. Vessels captured in virtue of article 3 of our decree of the 30th May, 1915, No. 814, are placed at the disposal of the ministry of marine, who may arm and man them, and employ them in the service of the Royal Government pending the final judgment of the prize court.

ART. 3. Vessels sequestered in conformity with article 4 of our decree of the 30th May, 1915, No. 814, may be requisitioned by the ministry of marine for the whole period of hostilities, either to be armed and manned by the royal navy, or to be handed over to the service of some other State administration or public body, or again to a navigation company acting under authority of the above-mentioned ministry.

The service of vessels indicated in the present article shall be regulated by the rules governing the national mercantile marine, except when such vessels shall have transformed into ships of war.

ART. 4. A special commission formed by the ministry of marine, presided over by the director general of the mercantile marine, and composed of a superior naval officer, of a superior official of the central administration of the mercantile marine, and a captain of the port, will lay down the conditions under which the use of vessels referred to in article 3 will be conceded to such administrations, corporations, or societies as may apply for them and may be duly authorized to employ them.

ART. 5. The payment of a monthly rate for charter corresponding to the commercial interest on the real value of the vessel at the time of its requisition shall be included among the conditions attached to the chartering of the vessels in question.

The cost of any important or minor repairs that may be necessary to enable the ship to go to sea shall be deducted from the monthly rate referred to in the previous paragraph.

On the other hand, the charges of upkeep and all other expenses entailed by the running of the vessel shall be defrayed by the administrations, corporations, or societies who have taken it over.

ART. 6. The monthly rates to be paid for charter as conditioned by the preceding article, and minus the deductions provided for in the same, shall be paid into a special and separate fund, to the credit of the parties entitled thereto at the caisse of deposits for seamen in the maritime department of Genoa.

At the end of hostilities the fund will be liquidated in favor of those entitled, in accordance with our dispositions to follow.

We order that the present decree, furnished with the seal of state, be included in the official record of the laws and decrees of the Kingdom of Italy, requiring everyone concerned to observe it and cause it to be observed.

Given at Rome this 17th day of June, 1915.

THOMAS OF SAVOY.

(British Parliamentary Papers, Miscellaneous, No. 18 (1915) Cd. 8104.)

ROYAL DECREE OF JUNE 24, 1915 (NO. 1014).

[Translation.]

Thomas of Savoy, Duke of Genoa, lieutenant general of His Majesty Victor Emanuel III, by the grace of God and the will of the nation, King of Italy.

In virtue of the authority delegated to us;

Whereas the royal decree of the 16th May, No. 659, suspends the application of article 243 of the mercantile marine code during the present international conflict;

Whereas our decree of the 30th May, 1915, No. 814, in substitution of article 243 of the mercantile marine code, lays down rules for the treatment of enemy merchant vessels in the territorial waters of the Kingdom and of the colonies on the outbreak of hostilities;

Whereas our decree of the 17th June, 1915, No. 957, in pursuance of the above-mentioned decree of the 30th May, 1915, No. 814, lays down rules for the use of enemy merchant vessels sequestered in the ports of the Kingdom and of the colonies;

Having regard to article 244 of the mercantile marine code;¹

In virtue of the extraordinary powers conferred on the Government of the King by the law of the 22d May, 1915, No. 671;

The council of ministers having been consulted;

On the motion of the minister of marine, acting in concert with the president of the council of ministers, the minister of the interior, and with the ministers for foreign affairs, of the colonies, and of grace and justice, and worship;

We have decreed and decree:

ARTICLE 1. If the enemy causes damage to the lives or goods of Italian subjects or citizens by bombarding undefended towns, ports, villages, houses, or other buildings, by destroying unarmed merchantmen, or by committing any hostile acts which are contrary to the principles of the rights of war generally recognized and admitted, the Government of the King are authorized to order the appropriation of the sum required to indemnify Italian subjects or citizens, or their representatives, who have suffered damage from the enemy, from the fund which has been established by the Caisse of Deposits for seamen in the maritime department of Genoa in accordance with the terms of article 6 of our decree of the 17th June, 1915, No. 957.

ART. 2. If the fund established in virtue of article 6 of our decree of the 17th June, 1915, No. 957, should not prove sufficient to indemnify those who have suffered damage in the sense indicated in the preceding article 1, those enemy merchant ships in regard to which the provision

¹ Article 244 is as follows (translation): "Vessels sequestered as indicated above and merchandise loaded on the same which are of enemy property may, according to circumstances, be detained until the conclusion of hostilities or else declared to be good prize."

"In that case the proceeds will go to indemnify, pro rata of the respective interests involved, Italian subjects who have suffered injury from the enemy, subject to the observance of the rules and procedure established above, both in regard to judgment as to the legitimacy of the prize and in the liquidation connected therewith."

of sequestration has been enacted in accordance with the terms of article 4 of our decree of the 30th May, 1915, No. 814, may be declared good prize and confiscated.

Similar treatment may be accorded to such enemy goods as have been found on board all enemy merchant ships sequestered in ports of the Kingdom and of its colonies at the outbreak of hostilities, for which the provision of sequestration was established in article 5 of our decree of the 30th May, 1915, No. 814.

ART. 3. Decisions as to the legitimacy of prizes which may be declared under the terms of the preceding article 2, as well as the disposal of the sums obtained from their seizure and the distribution of the fund mentioned in the preceding article 1, will be taken by the prize court, which will be guided by the rules and procedure established in the mercantile marine code, and by the regulations drawn up for the court itself.

ART. 4. If the prize court ascertains that the sums composing the fund mentioned in article 1, or the ships or goods declared to be good prize and confiscated in accordance with the terms of article 2, belong to individuals of Italian nationality but natives of regions which are under the dominions of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the prize court may suspend the acts of distribution of such sums or of the sums obtainable from the sale of such ships or goods, and inform the Government of the King of the facts ascertained; the Government of the King may then, after the council of ministers has considered the matter, proceed to liberate the sums, ships, and goods belonging to the above-mentioned individuals, or may invite the prize court to continue the action and procedure provided for in the preceding articles.

ART. 5. Subsequent dispositions¹ will be issued establishing the mode of procedure for the application of articles 1 and 2 of the present decree.

We order that the present decree, furnished with the seal of state, be included in the official record of the laws and decrees of the Kingdom of Italy, requiring everyone concerned to observe it and cause it to be observed.

Given at Rome this 24th day of June, 1915.

THOMAS OF SAVOY.

[British Parliamentary Papers. Miscellaneous, No. 18 (1915). Cd. 8104.]

¹ These have not yet been published (November, 1915).

III.

PROHIBITION OF EXPORTS FROM NEUTRAL STATES.

General statement.—Since July, 1914, the belligerents have resorted to various measures to prevent the free movement of goods. In order that neutrals might not be cut off from certain supplies it has been deemed advisable by certain neutral States to prohibit the export of goods which might aid a neighboring belligerent State. Some prohibitions have been decreed in order that the domestic stock of certain classes of goods might not be depleted. Whatever the reason, the course of commerce has been much disturbed and ordinary traffic has often been brought to an end. From the fact of geographical position in relation to the belligerents, such countries as Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland have been forced to pay greatest attention to and to exercise widest control over exportation. These restrictions unprecedented in extent have had an important effect upon the conduct of hostilities and must be considered in any comprehensive study of the war. It will be evident from the lists that if such restraints are to be placed upon trade certain ends formerly sought under the laws of blockade, contraband, and continuous voyage may be thus indirectly attained. The significance of this effect of war may best be seen in the actual and detailed lists of articles of which the export is prohibited. These lists have been changed or explained from time to time. It seems expedient that typical lists should be printed for convenient reference.

ARTICLES WHOSE EXPORT IS PROHIBITED BY THE NEUTRAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., September 20, 1915.

[Corrected according to the latest available information.]

DENMARK.

Air tubes and covers.
Aluminum.
Ammonia and ammonia salts.

Ammunition.
Anilin.
Antimony.

- Apothecary articles.
 Apparatus (instruments for manufacture of weapons or ammunition).
 Arms.
 Arms and ammunition:
 Arms.
 Ammunition.
 Explosives.
 Gunpowder.
 War material.
 Weapons of all kinds.
 Automobiles.
 Bags, empty cotton or jute.
 Bandages and material for Denmark.
 Barbed wire.
 Barium.
 Barley.
 Beans.
 Belting leather.
 Benzine.
 Benzol.
 Bicycles.
 Boards.
 Bran.
 Brass plates, bars, old brass.
 Bread, all kinds.
 Buckwheat.
 Cabbages.
 Cables.
 Candles, paraffine.
 Caninite.
 Carrots.
 Cattle.
 Cattle feed.
 Cereals.
 Chemicals:
 Magnesium.
 Nitrate of sodium.
 Nitric acid.
 Sulphur.
 Sulphuric acid.
 Chrome.
 Clover seed.
 Coal.
 Coal-tar dyes.
 Coke.
 Copper.
 Copper ores.
 Copra.
 Corn.
 Cotton bags.
 Cotton thread.
 Cotton waste.
 Cotton yarns.
 Cottonseed cake.
 Dressings.
 Dried huckleberries.
 Drugs, all kinds.
 Dynamite.
 Earthnuts.
 Electric cables.
 Explosives and materials for manufacture of.
 Feedstuffs (including oil cakes, hay, straw, malt germs, crushed soya beans, bran, offals of grain, all carrots, all turnips, cabbages, peas (for cooking as well as for feeding), beans and lentils, grain, malt, potatoes (except potatoes accompanied by a certificate issued by the ministry of agriculture's inspection for contagious plant diseases), flour (including bread of all sorts), and groats (including majzena, sago, rice, and buckwheat, sugar, raw, refined).
 Ferromanganese.
 Fertilizers, artificial.
 Fish oil, spent in shamoy and shellac.
 Flaxseed.
 Flour (including breads of all sorts).
 Foodstuffs.
 Forage.
 Fuel.
 Gas cleaning material, used.
 Gasoline.
 Gloves.
 Glycerine.
 Goats.
 Gold. Gold and silver, coined or in bars (including foreign coins of gold and silver, silver rolled out, and gold in leaves). Travelers may, however, carry gold and silver coins not exceeding 200 kroner in value.
 Grain.
 Grain, waste and sweepings.
 Graphite.
 Groats, shredded grain.
 Gunpowder.
 Haematite iron ore.
 Harness, saddles (unless 30 per cent added to value of articles by home manufacturer).
 Hay.
 Hemp.
 Hides, raw, salted, prepared.
 Hogs, live.
 Horses.
 Hospital supplies.
 Huckleberries, dried.
 Hypodermic syringes.
 Inflammable oils.
 Instruments and apparatus which are solely made for the manufacture of ammunition, for the construction or repair of weapons, and materials for warfare on land or sea.
 Iron, haematite (silicon, chrome ores).
 Iron plates covered with tin or zinc.
 Iron plates, tinned, waste from.
 Iron pyrites.
 Jute, raw, manufactured, and sacks.

Knitting machines.	Raw materials for repair or construction of vessels or arms.
Lard.	Raw rubber.
Lead.	Resin.
Leather (except goat).	Rice.
Leather belting.	Riding and draught animals.
Lentils.	Roentgen ray apparatus.
Linseed.	Ropes (yarns for manufacture thereof).
Linseed oil.	Rubber, raw.
Logs.	Sacks (cotton and jute, and jute material suitable for making bags).
Lubricants.	Saddles. (See Harness.)
Lumber.	Sago.
Macaroni.	Salt chlorate.
Macarons.	Salt chlorate potash.
Machinery and instruments for manufacture or repair of weapons or material for war.	Seeds, clover.
Machines for knitting.	Seeds.
Magnesium.	Sesame seeds.
Malt germs.	Shoddy.
Malts.	Silicon.
Manganese.	Silver (coined or in bars).
Margarin.	Skins (calf, if over 8 kilos salted).
Meats, fresh.	Skins (dressed, except goatskins).
Medical specialties.	Skins (lamb and sheep).
Medicinal products.	Soya beans.
Medicinals.	Spent fish oil, in shamoy and shellac.
Motor vehicles.	Starch made from corn, rice, potatoes wheat.
Nickel (unwrought and ore).	Steel.
Nitrate of sodium.	Straw.
Nitre.	Sugar, raw, refined.
Nitre salts.	Sulphur.
Nitric acid.	Sulphur pyrites.
Offals of grain.	Sulphuric acid.
Oil cake.	Surgical bandages and dressings.
Oil, spent fish, in shamoy and shellac.	Syringes, hypodermic.
Oils, lubricating.	Tallow.
Oils, vegetable (for the manufacture of margarin).	Thermometers.
Oleomargarine.	Timber.
Oleo oil.	Tin chlorite.
Oleo stearine.	Tinned iron plates, waste from.
Oleo stock.	Tin ores.
Onions.	Tin oxide.
Organic acids.	Tricot, woven and knitted.
Paraffine.	Turnips.
Paraffine candles.	Turpentine.
Peanuts.	Turpentine oil.
Peas (for cooking or feeding).	Twist for cleaning, and material for bandages.
Petroleum and other oils.	Underwear.
Planks.	Vaseline.
Potash.	Vegetable oils, stearins for use in manufacture of margarin.
Potash lye.	Vegetables.
Potash manure.	Vehicles, motor.
Potash saltpeter.	War material.
Potash salts, all sorts of.	Waste, white.
Potassium chloride.	Weapons of all kinds.
Potatoes (may export to United States from certified potato fields).	Wire, barbed.
Powder.	Wood.
Pyrites.	Wool (sheep—lamb).
Rags (woolen, half woolen, or shoddy).	

Woolen drawers.	Woolen undervests.
Woolen gloves.	Woolen waste (rags—shoddy).
Woolen goods (except material suitable for curtains or furniture coverings).	Woolen yarns.
Woolen, half woolen, underwear, and clothing.	Worsted yarns.
Woolen socks.	Worsted waistcoats, drawers, socks, gloves for men.
	Zinc (in plates or blocks).

GREECE.

Arms.	Harness for artillery and cavalry
Beer.	Leather in general.
Benzine.	Live stock.
Butter.	Magnesite ore, raw and calcined.
Carbines.	Moneys of gold (ingots of gold).
Cartridges for Mannlicher Schonahauser, Bulgarian Mannlicher, Turkish Mauser, Grass Martini, Mauser Martini.	Oil.
Cartridge cases for rifles and big guns in general.	Oxen.
Cartridges for Bayer and Colt revolvers. Models: 73 and 93.	Petro'eum.
Cattle.	Preserves.
Cereals.	Rice.
Cheese.	Rifles.
Coal.	Revolvers, Bayer and Colt, 73 and 93 models.
Coffee.	Shoes, army.
Contraband and conditional contraband, including transit goods.	Soda.
Cotton.	Sugar.
Feed.	Sulphate of copper and sulphur in general.
Field glasses.	Swords (for cavalry and artillery).
Flour.	Tanning materials.
Fodder.	Telephone accessories.
Gold (coin and bullion).	Valonia and all other tanning materials.
	Wheat.
	Wool.
	Woolen yarns.

NETHERLANDS.

Acetone.	Ashes.
Adaline.	Aspirine.
Aeroplanes and accessories.	Automobiles and bodies, and accessories, including tires.
Aether.	Bacon (bellies, dry, salted, smoked, and fresh).
Alba, magnesia (?).	Barbed wire.
Alcohol.	Barley.
Almond substitute.	Beans.
Alpaca hair.	Beans, French, string.
Alum.	Beef, fresh, smoked, unless with special permit.
Ammonia, hydrosulphate of.	Benzine.
Ammonium carbonate.	Biccces.
Ammunition.	Bismuth.
Aniline, derivatives of, used in practices of medicine.	Blankets.
Antimonium regulus.	Bone dust.
Antifebrine.	Bone meal.
Antimony, regulus of.	Bones.
Antipyrine.	Borax.
Arms and ammunition:	Bread.
Ammunition.	Eriquets (except charcoal triquets).
Explosives.	Bromine salts and other bromine compositions.
Lime.	Buckwheat.
Powder.	
Arsenicum.	
Arrowroot.	

Butter.	Copper alloys, oxide sulphate.
Cabbage.	Corn.
Calcium acetate.	Corn meal.
Calcium nitrate.	Cotton, raw.
Camel hair.	Cotton seed, oil, cake, and meal.
Camphor.	Cotton thread.
Camphoric acid.	Cotton waste.
Carbol, crude and pure.	Creosote and cresol.
Carriages.	Diamonds, polished, unless accompanied by certificate showing they were polished in the Netherlands, C85178.
Cassava flour.	Diaspirine.
Cast-iron waste.	Dixtrine.
Cattle.	Dyes, coal-tar and other coal-tar products for the manufacture of same.
Cattle feed (except beets and turnips for).	Electric pocket lamps, accessories, and raw material for manufacture of same.
Cereals.	Ether.
Cheese.	Etheral oils (some exceptions).
Chemicals:	Explosives, liquid.
Acetone.	Fats (melted and unmelted, animal, compounds thereof, and compounds thereof with vegetable fats).
Aether.	Fecula and products.
Alcohol.	Fertilizers, nitrogenous.
Ammonium carbonate.	Fish oil, hardened.
Antimonium regulus.	Flannel, and underwear from same.
Antimony, regulus of.	Flax and refuse of.
Calcium acetate.	Flax waste serviceable for manufacture of yarns, etc.
Calcium nitrate.	Flour.
Chili saltpeter.	Fodder.
Chloride of lime.	Food products (those made from barley, buckwheat, maize, oats, rye, spelt, and wheat, except beer, biscuits, bread, cake (all kinds), corn oil, gin, macaroni-malt wine, powder, pudding, wafers, yeast).
Dicarbonate of soda.	Fowl, live and dead.
Explosives, liquid.	French beans.
Glycerin.	Fruits, siliculose.
Iodic acid.	Fuel, liquid, patent.
Iodine and iodine preparations and compositions.	Furs.
Lactic acid.	Glucose or grape sugar.
Lime, nitrogen.	Glycerin.
Natrum.	Gold, coin and specie.
Nitrate of sodium.	Grain.
Nitric acid.	Grain waste and sweepings.
Potash.	Grease.
Soda.	Grits.
Soda bicarbonate.	Groats, shredded grain.
Sodium nitrate.	Groundnut cake and meal.
Sulphuric acid.	Guano.
Chili saltpeter.	Gypsum or plaster.
Chicory, including roots.	Hams, fresh or smoked.
Chloride of lime.	Hay.
Cloth, military, and articles made from same.	Hides (except furs).
Clothing (men's waistcoats, or woolen undervests, woolen drawers, woolen socks, woolen gloves).	Horses, including colts and geldings.
Coal (pit coal, except the necessary quan- tities for bunkers).	Hospital supplies.
Coal-tar dyes and other coal-tar products used in the manufacture of coal-tar dyes.	Hydrochloric acid.
Cocoa and cocoa beans.	Hydrosulphate of ammonia.
Cod-liver oil.	Instruments.
Coffee.	
Coffee substitute.	
Coins, foreign, of gold and silver (travelers may carry not over 200 kroonen).	
Coke.	

Iron of every description.	Optical and medical instruments of every description.
Iron profiles.	Palm kernels.
Jute, raw, manufactured, and sacks.	Patent fuel.
Kerosene and crude oils used for motors.	Peanuts.
Lactic acid.	Peas.
Lactophenine.	Peppermint oil.
Lamps, electric pocket, accessories and raw materials for manufacture of same.	Petrol.
Lead, sugar of.	Petroleum and residues.
Lead and lead alloys.	Phosphates, crude.
Leather (except belts and belting).	Pigs.
Leguminous plants, fruits of.	Pigs feet and heads, pickled.
Lime, nitrogen.	Plated metal plates and rolls (except zinc plate).
Linen thread.	Pocket lamps, electric, accessories and raw material for manufacture of same.
Linseed.	Pork products.
Liquid explosives.	Potash (caustic and carbonate of lye, potassium salts).
Live stock.	Potatoes.
Lubricants.	Potato flour.
Lupine seed.	Potato sago.
Machine oil and grease.	Potato starch.
Magnesia.	Powder.
Magnesium oxide.	Profiles, iron.
Magnesium salts.	Provisions containing meat in tins.
Meats, fresh.	Pulp.
Meats contained in tins.	Pyrites.
Medical and optical instruments of every description.	Rags (except cotton).
Medicaments and wound-dressing material.	Rape seed (cake and meal).
Medicinals (all articles for dressing wounds, except theobromide, diuretinum, sulphate of quinine, quinine salts and the combinations of quinine-alkaloids, the bark of quinine and the products made of the bark of quinine, cocaine, and cubeb).	Regulus of antimony.
Mercury and mercurial salts.	Rennet preparations.
Mine supports.	Rice.
Mohair.	Rice flour.
Molasses.	Ricinus oil.
Motorcycles and accessories.	Rosin.
Mutton.	Rubber waste.
Naphtha.	Rye (also rye flour).
Naphthaline.	Sacks, empty.
Natrum.	Salicylic diuretin and other derivatives of salicyl and aniline used in practice of medicine.
Needles for knitting machines.	Salipyrine.
Neosalversan.	Salt.
Nickel, raw and manufactured.	Saltpeter.
Nitrate of sodium.	Salversan.
Nitric acid.	Sauerkraut.
Nitrogenous lime.	Sausages.
Novashirine.	Scythes.
Oats.	Seeds (grass, clover, hemp, lupine).
Oil.	Sheep, live.
Cotton seed, ethereal, fish.	Sheep fleece.
Oil, peppermint.	Sheet metal (including decorated sheet metal, parts of sheet-metal plates, sheet metal under elaboration, and completed sheet-metal packing receptacles).
Oil seed (all seeds for extracting oil, except canary seed, caraway seed, mustard seed, and poppy seed).	Shellac.
Oils, lubricating.	Shellac, crude.
Opium and its derivatives.	Siliculous fruits.
	Sirup.
	Soap, soft, yellow or green.

Soda.	Usta or magnesium oxide.
Sodium nitrate.	Vaseline.
Soporifics like adaline, veronal and trional.	Vegetables in brine (except pearl onions, cucumbers, cauliflower sprouts).
Soya beans.	Vehicles, horse.
Spades.	Veronal.
Spelt.	Vetches.
Spelter or zinc.	Vitriol.
Starch.	Waistcoats.
Steel wire and objects made thereof.	Walnut trees and walnut wood.
Steel for tool construction.	Water pipes of lead.
Stomachs of calves.	Water pipes of tin.
Straw.	Weapons of every description except for hunting.
Sugar.	Wearing apparel, worn (except baggage).
Sugar of lead.	Wheat.
Sugar beets and pulp.	Wire, objects made of.
Sulphuric acid.	Wire, steel, and objects made thereof.
Superphosphates.	Wood, walnut, and walnut trees.
Surgical instruments and of glass and porcelain and articles	Wool, artificial, raw, washed, and refuse.
Tapica and like products.	Woolen blankets.
Tanning materials and tanning extract.	Woolen drawers.
Tartaric acid.	Woolen gloves.
Tea.	Woolen, half woolen, underwear, and clothing.
Thread, mixed, of jute, cotton, linen, wool.	Woolen refuse.
Thread, cotton hemp.	Woolen socks.
Threads, linen.	Woolen unders vests.
Threads, woolen.	Worsted goods.
Thymol.	Worsted waistcoats, drawers, socks, gloves for men.
Timber for mines.	Yarns and goods wholly or partially made thereof adaptable for military purposes.
Tinplate and objects made thereof.	Zinc or spelter. ¹
Tires.	Zinc, raw and manufactured, except when zinc is not principal ingredient in manufactured articles. ¹
Tires (rubber for and on bicycles).	
Tobacco (except from Netherlands and colonies; may not be exported to belligerent countries).	
Tolvol.	
Trional and like soporifics.	
Turpentine and substitutes.	

NORWAY.

Alum.	Asbestos, crude (except that obtained in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Aluminium, unelaborated (except that produced in Norwegian works and accompanied by a certificate of origin).	Asbestos, articles of (even mixed with other materials or combined therewith).
Aluminium refuse.	Ashes, seaweed.
Aluminium salts.	Aspen timber.
Aluminium worked up into plates, strips, tubes, bars, rings, and wire, together with castings.	Automobiles.
Ammunition.	Automobile tires.
Anilin. (See Coal-tar dyes.)	Balata, crude and partially worked up.
Antimony, unelaborated or crude.	Barbed fence wire (barb wire).
Antimony, refuse.	Batteries, dry, for incandescent electric lights.
Antimony, sulfides.	Benzol. (See Coal-tar dyes.)
Antimony, oxides.	Bone dust, sulphatic, and other bone dust.
Antimony, alloys.	Bone tallow fat, from ruminants (except neat's-foot oils of Norwegian origin).
Apatite and other crude phosphates.	Bottles, empty.
Apparatus and instruments for medical, surgical, veterinary, and dental use, and for the care of the sick in general.	Brass. (See Copper.)
	Camphor, purified.

¹ Zinc plate not embargoed.

- Caoutchouc, gum elasticum (in a raw state and in semilaborated articles).
Carbon tips for searchlights and arc lights.
Caseine.
Cattle, live.
Ceresine.
Charcoal.
Cheese.
Chick-peas.
Chloride of potassium and other potassium salts.
Coal.
Coal tar.
Coal-tar dyes and organic intermediate products for the production of coal-tar dyes, such as anilin, naphthol, naphthylamin, naphthylaminsulfo acids, banzol, cresole, and cresole preparations, including creolin and lysol, salicylic acid, etc.
Coke.
Copper, unelaborated (except that produced in Norwegian works accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Alloys of copper with base metals, unelaborated.
Refuse of copper and cupriferous alloys (brass, etc.).
Copper and alloys thereof with base metals, worked into articles:
 Plates and strips.
 Bars.
 Rolled wire.
 Drawn wire.
 Cup-shaped utensils for cartridge manufacture.
 Bolts, nails, spikes, and tubes.
 Moldings.
 Wire, twisted into ropes or cables, un-insulated; provided with a covering with or without reinforcement; wound with insulating material of any kind.
 Castings.
Copper sulphate.
Cotton, crude.
Cotton articles, knitted.
Cotton goods, woven, except curtains.
Cotton thread.
Cotton underwear, knitted.
Cotton wadding.
Cotton waste.
Cotton yarn.
Cotton wool.
Creolin. (See Coal tar dyes.)
Cresole. (See Coal-tar dyes.)
Cresole preparations. (See Coal-tar dyes.)
Cycle tires.
Dental material, apparatus, instruments.
Dry elements for electric pocket lamps.
Dynamite caps.
Electromagnetic igniters for motors, unattached.
Electrical machinery of every kind (except that manufactured in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Fence wire, barbed.
Fish guano.
Flaxseed.
Foodstuffs (except fish goods, condensed milk, butter, berries, game, poultry, eggs, coffee, and spices. Excepted from the embargo is also that which is needed for the use of a ship on an impending voyage).
Glycerine, raw, refined, or purified.
Goats, live.
Gold, elaborated and unelaborated, coined and uncoined. (Gold worked up into ornaments or useful articles may nevertheless be exported.)
Graphite, unelaborated or crude (except that obtained in Norway and accompanied by certificate of origin).
Graphite for use in moldings and castings, including crucibles.
Guano, fish.
Guano, whale.
Gum elasticum. (See Caoutchouc.)
Gutta-percha, crude and partially elaborated.
Hemp, crude, worked.
Herring meal. (See Raw materials.)
Hides and skins, together with products thereof.
Hogs, live.
Horses, live.
Horseshoes.
Iodin.
Jute, raw, and products and refuse therefrom.
Jute linen'ganny. (The embargo does not include jute linen (gunny) which is used for packing or which otherwise enters as an insignificant component part of an article.)
Kelp.
Lard oil.
Lead.
Linseed.
Linseed oil.
Liver meal. (See Raw materials.)
Lubricants, wholly or partially produced from solid or liquid mineral oils.
Lysol. (See Coal-tar dyes.)
Machinery suited for preparation of ammunition.
Machinery, electrical. (See Electrical machinery.)
Medical material, apparatus, and instruments.

- Medicines of all kinds, including raw iodine and iodine. (The embargo includes all the substances mentioned in Lists A and B of the royal mandate of August 29, 1908, relating to the trade in poisons and drugs, and also the following substances mentioned in List C: Absolute alcohol, citric acid and its salts, tartaric acid and its salts, collodium, chemically pure hydrochloric acid, chemically pure sulfuric acid, milk sugar, formaldehyde solution and other formaldehyde preparations, Peruvian balsam, wool grease (all kinds), vaseline, and vaseline oil.)
- Mercury.
- Mineral oils.
- Molybdenum, unelaborated or crude.
- Molybdenite (except that obtained in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
- Motors of over 15 horsepower which are constructed for a greater revolutionary speed than 600 revolutions per minute and which at the same time have a weight of under 25 kilograms per horsepower.
- Motor boats in which motors are installed.
- Motor cycles and parts thereof.
- Neat's-foot oil.
- Naphthol. (See Coal-tar dyes.)
- Naphthylamine.
- Naphthylamino acids.
- Nickel, unelaborated (except that produced in Norwegian works and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
- Nickel ore.
- Nickel sulphate.
- Oils, mineral.
- Oils, vegetable fatty, as follows:
- Castor.
 - Cocoa (nut).
 - Corn.
 - Cotton (seed).
 - Hempseed.
 - Lard.
 - Linseed.
 - Lubricants (all except oils from fish and sea animals).
 - Maize.
 - Mineral.
 - Olive.
 - Palm.
 - Palm kernel.
 - Peanut.
 - Petroleum grease (?).
 - Rapeseed.
 - Resin oil.
 - Sesame.
 - Soya.
 - Turpentine (except of Norwegian origin).
 - Wood-tar oil.
- Oleomargarine and raw products for manufacture thereof.
- Ozocerite.
- Paraffin wax.
- Peat.
- Phosphates, crude.
- Potash.
- Raw iodine.
- Raw materials. (Herring meal, whale-meat meal, and liver meal come among others under the embargo, but not whale guano and fish guano.)
- Raw phosphates. (See Apatite.)
- Reindeers, live.
- Resin.
- Resin containing glue.
- Resin oil.
- Resinous oils.
- Rubber refuse.
- Sacks, empty.
- Salicylic acid. (See Coal-tar dyes.)
- Salted and other bone dust.
- Scheelite (except that obtained in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
- Seaweed ashes.
- Sheep, live.
- Shellac.
- Skins. (See Hides.)
- Skis.
- Silver, elaborated and unelaborated, coined and uncoined. (Silver worked up into ornaments or useful articles may nevertheless be exported.)
- Stearin. (Except Norwegian.)
- Stannic chloride.
- Superphosphate.
- Sulphur and flours of sulphur.
- Sulphate of nickel.
- Suphite.
- Surgical materials.
- Swine, live.
- Tanning substances.
- Tar, coal.
- Tar, oil.
- Tin, crude.
- Tin in rolls, bars, plates, and raspings.
- Tin ore.
- Tinplate, decorated.
- Tinplate, worked into articles.
- Tinplate packing.
- Tinplate sheets and parts thereof.
- Tires for automobiles and cycles.
- "Thomas" phosphate.
- Tungsten, unelaborated or crude.
- Turpentine oil. (Except that produced in Norwegian works and accompanied by a certificate of origin.)
- Vanadin, unelaborated or crude.
- Vegetable oils. (See oils.)
- Veterinary material, apparatus, and instruments.

Weapons and parts thereof.

Whale guano.

Whale-meat meal. (See Raw materials.)

Wolframite. (Except that obtained in Norway and accompanied by certificate of origin.)

Wood for heating purposes.

Wood tar oil.

Wool and woolen goods, including all kinds of wool refuse, both in a ground and unground state.

Zinc, worked, unworked, and waste cuttings.

Exceptions from export embargoes.

That which is needed for the use of a ship on an impending voyage shall be excepted from the embargoes.

Transitory provisions.

As regards the transit carriage of goods whose exportation is forbidden, the department of agriculture, in accordance with paragraph 5 of the law of August 18, 1914, has ordered for the time being that goods from abroad which come to Norway and are consigned to a foreign market shall be permitted to be sent on without a special permit. On the contrary, foreign goods consigned to a Norwegian market can not (be exported without permission from the department of agriculture foreign office), even if they are intended to be sent on. (Foreign Office, May 1, 1915.)

PORTUGAL.

Accessories for motor vehicles.^{1 2}

Alcohol, not including spiritous drinks.³

Alum.^{1 2}

Aluminum.^{1 2}

Aluminum.

Antimony.^{1 2}

Automobile accessories and tires.

Bauxite.^{1 2}

Brass, articles of, semi or totally manufactured.³

Cakes and oleaginous foodstuffs.³

Carbons for electric light.³

Cattle.³

Cereals.^{2 4}

Chromium.³

Codfish.^{2 4}

Combustibles.³

Copper, articles of, semi or totally manufactured.³

Ferrochromium.³

Ferromanganese.³

Ferromolybdenum.³

Ferronickel.³

Ferrotungsten.³

Ferrovanadium.³

Fleece wool, washed or waste.³

Foodstuffs (except fresh, dried, or preserved fruits sardines, wines, with the exceptions of the provisions of decrees Nos. 1374 of March 2 and 1459 of March 30, and 1496 of April 12 last).³

Fuel.

Hides, green, or dry, weighing less than 25 kilos.^{1 2}

Hides, tanned.³

Jute, either crude or worked.^{1 2}

Manganese.³

Margarine oils and fats suitable for its manufacture (except linseed oil and oil of oleaginous seeds).³

Medicinal products.^{2 4}

Molybdenum.³

Motor vehicles, accessories for.^{2 3}

Nickel.^{1 2}

¹ Includes semimanufactured or manufactured merchandise in which the product predominates, including, with regard to metals, their respective alloys.

² Transit and transshipments forbidden when goods arrive in Continental Portugal or the adjacent islands described in manifests and bills of lading as shipped to order, or without an express declaration on said documents and at port of shipment as to the name of the consignee and the place or port of destination.

These conditions do not apply to transactions made under contracts already signed, but the existence of these contracts must be proven, within 15 days from the publication of this decree, before the commission of subsistences and the goods must be exported within one month from the authorization given by the minister of finance on the report of the above-mentioned commission.

³ Reexportation forbidden, with conditions given in note 2.

⁴ Reexportation forbidden.

⁵ Exportation and reexportation.

Oil, lubricating.	Sugar. ^{3 4}
Oils and lubricating substances (including mineral oils, resinous substances, animal oils commonly used for lubrication and its mixtures, excepting oils and fats from fish and whale. ¹	Tanned hides or skins.
Oleaginous foodstuffs. ¹	Tanning materials. ¹
Paraffin. ¹	Tin (exportation, reexportation and transshipment). ⁵
Pneumatic tires, outer covers and inner tubes and other accessories for motor vehicles. ^{2 3}	Tin, objects of. ¹
Rice. ^{3 4}	Tires, pneumatic outer covers and inner tubes and other accessories for motor vehicles. ^{2 3}
Skins, green or dry, weighing less than 25 kilos. ¹	Tungsten (wolfram). ¹
Skins, tanned. ¹	Vanadium. ⁵
	Vegetables. ^{3 4}
	Wool, unmanufactured, washed, raw, or waste.

ROUMANIA.

Animals for transportation purposes.	Oats.
Automobiles.	Oxen.
Barley.	Peas.
Beans.	Petroleum, residues.
Carriages.	Rye.
Cereals.	Shot and lead to be melted, but not the lead articles, as pipes for water and others.
Coal.	Skins, raw or dressed.
Farm products for animals.	Smokeless powder, as well as black powder.
Firearms (except sporting goods).	Sulphuric acid.
Flour.	Swords, sabers, bayonets (except those used in fencing).
Gold (coin and in all forms).	Telegraph and telephone apparatus.
Grain (consumed by herbiferous animals).	Vehicles.
Handles for shovels and axes, wooden.	Wagons.
Hay.	Wheat.
Hides, raw or tanned.	Wireless telegraph apparatus.
Horses.	Wooden handles for shovels and axes.
Munitions for cannon, guns, rifles, revolvers, etc., shells for cartridges, explosives, wicks.	Woolens of every description.

SPAIN.

Almonds (except edible).	Beef, preserved.
Alumina, alloys of, anhydrous or hydrated.	Brass, articles wholly or partially manufactured of.
Alumina, sulfate of.	Buffalo skins and manufactures thereof (also reexportation).
Aluminium.	Cattle.
Aluminum, manufactures of.	Chick-peas. ⁵
Antimony.	Chromium.
Bauxite.	
Beans, white and colored.	

¹ Reexportation forbidden, with conditions given in note 3.

² Exportation and reexportation.

³ Transit and transshipments forbidden when goods arrive in Continental Portugal or the adjacent islands described in manifests and bills of lading as shipped to order, or without an express declaration on said documents and at port of shipment as to the name of the consignee and the place or port of destination.

These conditions do not apply to transactions made under contracts already signed, but the existence of these contracts must be proven, within 15 days from the publication of this decree, before the commission of subsistences and the goods must be exported within one month from the authorization given by the minister of finance on the report of the above-mentioned commission.

⁴ Reexportation forbidden.

⁵ Royal order of Apr. 10, 1913, permits export of chick-peas up to 10,000 long tons, when embargo again becomes effective.

Coal, mineral.	Oils of whale, seal, and cod-liver; palm oils and fats, mineral and vegetable (excepting linseed oil, olein, and olive oils).
Cocoa.	Palm oil.
Copper, articles wholly or partially manufactured of.	Paraffin wax.
Copper, sulfate of.	Potash.
Corn.	Potatoes (excepting spring and early).
Cotton, raw.	Rice.
Eggs.	Rubber and compounds, wholly or partially manufactured.
Fats and oils, mineral and vegetable (excepting linseed oil, olein, and olive oil).	Seeds, flax and other oleaginous, including coconut.
Ferrochromium.	Sulphur.
Ferromanganese.	Tin.
Ferromolybdenum.	Tin, sheet.
Ferronickel.	Tow and linen yarns.
Ferrotungsten.	Wax, paraffin.
Ferrovandium.	Wheat.
Flour of wheat.	Zinc in blocks.
Fowls, living or dead.	The Spanish export tax of 10 per cent declared in 1913 is maintained and the shipment abroad of the following articles will be taxed per 100 kilograms (220.4 pounds), as below:
Hides, untanned.	Bacon.
Jute, raw and manufactured (except bags, sandals, and waste).	Ham and salt pork.
Leather, domestic, rough or untanned (re-exportation also forbidden).	Potatoes, spring or early.
Lentils.	Rye.
Lubricants and margarine, raw materials for the preparations of.	Skins, buffalo, and manufactures thereof.
Manganese, metal.	Wool:
Margarine and raw materials for the preparation of.	Raw. (Embargo remains effective until end of May, 1915.)
Meat extract.	Combed, washed, or carded yarn. (Embargo remains effective until June 15, 1915.)
Meat, fresh.	Australian. (Reexportation prohibited.)
Metalvanadium.	
Molybdenum.	
Money, gold and silver.	
Nickel.	
Nitrate of sodium.	
Nuts (except edible).	

All articles, exportation of which is prohibited, can not be reexported abroad in transit or by transshipment having once arrived at a Spanish port with bill of lading on which destination is given as Spain or when specific destination is lacking. To this end, embargoed articles accompanied by documents to order or without place of destination abroad and also those accompanied by simple bill of lading to Beard will be considered as intended for Spain and not reexportable.

SWEDEN.

Acids (see also Chemicals, etc.):	Alcohol made from potatoes (Fr. 183C and 184D).
Acetylic salicylic (Fr. 1258).	Ammunition wagons. (See War material.)
Acetylsalicyl.	Aniline. (See Oils.)
Bromic acid salts.	Animals:
Carbolic (1176).	Colts under 1 year.
Citric and wine vinegar (1140).	Oxen.
Oleins and other oil acids not specially mentioned.	Pigs.
Salicylic (Fr. 1141).	Stallions; other horses.
Salicylic acid salts.	Armor. (See War material.)
Sulphuric and sulphuric acid anhydrid.	
Tannic (Fr. 1243).	

Arms and ammunition (see also War material and explosives):

Firearms, including revolvers and pistols; machine guns without carriages; also completed parts of such firearms, revolvers and pistols, machine guns, other kinds (on the other hand, not hunting guns, air and spring guns).

Florets, sabers, swords, bayonets, cutlasses, and similar weapons (with or without sheaths); also parts thereof, gilded, silver-plated, nicked, or etched; other kinds.

Lead bullets and shot. (See Lead under metals, etc.)

Artificial indigo (1194B).

Automobiles and accessories. (See Vehicles.)

Bags of sack cloth, evidently used.

Bags of sack cloth, not evidently used other than so-called drop bags.

Balata. (See Rubber.)

Bark:

White wood.

China.

Not specially mentioned for tanning.

Bone dust.

Buljong cubes, so-called.

Cables, electrical. (See Wire.)

Calves' stomachs (Fr. 73B).

Cannon. (See War material.)

Carriages. (See Vehicles and War material.)

Cartridge cases. (See War materials.)

Cartridges. (See Arms and ammunition and war material.)

Catechu. (See Tanning materials.)

Catgut (Fr. 1325).

Cattle. (See Animals.)

Cattle hair.

Chemicals, drugs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations (see also, Surgical supplies):

Agar-agar (Fr. 1250).

Aloe.

Alyssum.

Aminoform.

Ammonia, bromide of (Fr. 1145).

Ammonia, iodine of (Fr. 1145).

Adrenalin and salts and preparations thereof.

Antifebrile.

Antifebrin.

Antipyretics (Pyrazolonum fenydimetylicum).

Areca and its salts.

Arecoline and its salts.

Atropamine and its salts.

Atropine and its salts.

Chemicals, etc.—Continued.

Balsam, Peruvian and mastic; also styrax, raw or purified (1178).

Bismuth (Fr. 953).

Bismuth, combinations of.

Bougier.

Bromic acid salts (Fr. 1259).

Bromide of ammonia (Fr. 1145).

Bromide of hydrogen.

Bromide of potassium (Fr. 1145).

Bromide of sodium (Fr. 1145).

Bromide, organic combinations of (Fr. 1258 and 1259).

Bromide salts that can not be referred to par. 1145 and bromic acid salts (Fr. 1259).

Bromine (Fr. 1145).

Bromural and preparations thereof.

Caffein.

Caffeine and salts and preparations thereof.

Calcium chloride (potassa and chloric acid) (1147A).

Calcium perchloride (Fr. 1159).

Camphor, purified (Fr. 1216).

Caustic potassa (potassium hydrate) (Fr. 1143).

Chloral hydrate.

Chloral potassium (1145D).

Chloric ethyl and chloric methyl.

Chlorine and chloride of lime.

Chloroform.

Cocainechloride.

Cocain chloride.

Coco leaves.

Colchicine.

Colophony: ordinary turpentine rosin.

Creosote and metacresote (1176).

Cresol and metacresol.

Cresol soap, solution of (lysol) (1125).

Diaethylmalonyl' aramid and its salt.

Diethylamine carbamine (veronal) and its salts.

Digitalin.

Digitalis, leaves of, and preparations thereof, such as digitalin and digitoxin.

Digitalis leaves and senna leaves.

Digitoxin.

Duboisine and its salts and combinations thereof.

Epinephrine and salts and preparations thereof.

Epiprenine and salts and preparations thereof.

Eucaïne.

Formalin in solid form (paraformaldehyde) (1184).

Formin.

Gelatine for bacteriological purposes (1249).

Chemicals, etc.—Continued.

Gutta-percha plasters, quicksilver and quicksilver carbolic.
 Hexamethylene (urotropine, formin, aminoform) and its salts.
 Hexametylenetetramin.
 Hyccosin. (See Scopolamine.)
 Hydrastic root.
 Hydrogen, bromide of.
 Hydrogen, iodine of.
 Iodine (Fr. 1145).
 Iodine of ammonia (Fr. 1145).
 Iodine of hydrogen.
 Iodine, organic combinations of.
 Iodine of potassium (Fr. 1145).
 Iodine salts which can not be referred to par. 1145.
 Iodine of sodium (Fr. 1145).
 Iodoform.
 Ipecacuanha root, rhizoma veratr (prust root, white), and senega root.
 Litmus (Fr. 1206).
 Lozenges of sublimate.
 "Luminal."
 Lysol.
 Lysol (solution of cresol soap) (1125).
 Magnesite (Fr. 3H).
 Magnesite, bricks of (650C).
 Manganate of potassium (kaliumpermanganat).
 Mastic and Peruvian balsam; also styrax or purified (1178).
 Mastic preparations (Fr. 1117, 1119).
 Metacresote and creosote (1176).
 Morphine and other products of opium, such as codein, etc., and physostigmin.
 Neosalvarsan and salvarsan.
 Novocaine.
 Opium (Fr. 1324).
 Opium, products of, such as morphine, codein, etc.
 Opium, tincture of, and other preparations of opium for medical purposes.
 Paraformaldehyde.
 Paraformaldehyde (formalin in solid form) (1184).
 Paraneprhrine and salts and preparations thereof (Fr. 1258).
 Peptones for bacteriological purposes (Fr. 147).
 Peroxide (1169).
 Peroxide of hydrogen.
 Peruvian balsam and mastic; also styrax, raw or purified (1178).
 Peruvian bark.
 "Peter's Basin," so called (Fr. 698).
 Phenacetin.
 Phosphates, raw, other kinds (4E).
 Phosphate, Thomas, and unground so-called Thomas slag (1227F).

Chemicals, etc.—Continued.

Physostigma.
 Physostigmin.
 Potassie saltpeter (calcium nitrate) (1151).
 Potassium, bromide of (Fr. 1145).
 Potassium, iodine of (Fr. 1145).
 Potassium, manganate of (kaliumpermanganat).
 Propolis.
 Pyramidon (pyrazolonum and dimethylaminophenyl).
 Quicksilver.
 Quicksilver and quicksilver carbolic.
 Quicksilver salts.
 Quicksilver and quicksilver salts; preparations thereof for medical purposes, for example, quicksilver plasters and quicksilver carbolic gutta-percha plasters.
 Quinine and its salts.
 Quinine, quinine salts, and preparations of quinine.
 Raw phosphates, other kinds (4E).
 Rhizoma veratri (white).
 Rhubarb, root of, medicinal, and preparations thereof.
 Root of rhubarb, medicinal, and preparations thereof.
 Sagrada bark and preparation thereof.
 Salipyrine (pyrazolonum pheylidmetylicum salicylicum).
 Salicyl acidic salt and vismut salts.
 Salt, common (chlorid of sodium).
 Salt, rock, in pieces or ground.
 Salt, saline (so-called dairy).
 Salt, sea.
 Salt, table.
 Saltpeter, Chilian (sodium nitrate) and Norwegian (potassium nitrate).
 Salts, bromide of potassium. (See also Salts.)
 Salvarsan and neosalvarsan.
 Santonine and preparations thereof.
 Scopolamine (hyccosin) and its salts.
 Semen colchici and preparations thereof.
 Senega-root.
 Senna leaves.
 Senna pods (folliculi sennæ).
 Serum and vaccine.
 Sodium, bromide of (Fr. 1145).
 Sodium, iodine of (Fr. 1145).
 Strassfurter potassic salts, not specially mentioned, also refined (1227 B-E).
 Styrax, raw or purified, mastic and Peruvian balsam (1178).
 Sublimate, lozenges of.
 Sublimate pastilles.
 Sulphite spirit.
 Sulphur.
 Superphosphate (1229).

Chemicals, etc.—Continued.

- Suprarenal extract and salts and preparations thereof.
- Tar paints and dye extracts mixed with a dissolvent or steeping substance, such as acetic acid, acetine tannic acid, or alum or other base salts (1198-1199).
- Tartras stibico kalicus.
- Tartras stibico kalicus emetic (1160).
- Teobraninsalic natron.
- Theobromide and its salts and combinations.
- Thomas phosphate and unground, so-called Thomas slag (1227F).
- Tropacocaine and salts and preparations thereof.
- Urotropine.
- Vaccines and sera for medical and diagnostic purposes.
- Vaccine and serum.
- Veronal (diethylamine carbamine) and its salts.
- Chlorine and chloride of lime.
- Chronometer watches (Fr. 1285-1286).
- Clothing, covers, cloths, textile materials, fabrics, and materials for use in the preparation thereof. (See also, Footwear and furs.)
 - Blankets of wool, woven, also hemmed or edged.
 - Blankets, woven, of wool.
 - Cotton.
 - Cotton, uncarded, also bleached, dyed, or chemically purified (474).
 - Cotton waste (476).
 - Flax, unhackled, hackled; hemp, unhackled, hackled; jute, waste of flax, hemp, or jute; oakum, flax, hemp.
 - Gloves, woolen, for men.
 - Hemp. (See Flax.)
 - Jackets for men, other than underclothing, of stocking-machine goods.
 - Jackets, so-called Island, sewn or unsewn.
 - Jute. (See also, Flax.)
 - Jute, fabrics of, without mixture of other textile material, sack and packing cloth, unbleached and undyed, which on a surface of 2 cm. square contain altogether a maximum of 15 warp and weft threads; more than 15 warp and weft threads; other kinds.
 - Jute, yarn of, without mixture of other textile material; single, unbleached and undyed, bleached, dyed, or printed, with two or more threads; with 5 mm. diameter or less, unbleached and undyed, bleached, dyed, or printed; more than 5 mm. in diameter.

Clothing, etc.—Continued.

- Oakum. (See Flax.)
- Stockings, woolen, for men.
- Wool, artificial (shoddy and mungo), undyed, dyed.
- Wool, fabrics of, also in combination with other textile material, with the exception of silk. (Free are: Press cloth, machine felt, endless or round woven for factory purposes; carpets, velvet and plush; rugs, not specially mentioned (except blankets of wool); double woven, not in combination with other textile materials, bleached or unbleached, weighing 100 gr. or less per meter; cloth for suits weighing 300 gr. or more per square meter and containing threads altogether or partially of silk, provided the silk represents at the most 3 per cent of the cloth's entire weight). Prohibited are: Other kinds not specially mentioned, weighing more than 500 gr. per square meter.
- Wool, fabrics of, other kinds, not specially mentioned, weighing more than 500 gr. per square meter, cut out or stamped, but without sewing.
- Wool, sheeps, undyed, combed; other kinds, dyed; combed, other kinds.
- Wool, waste, so-called wool dust included, dyed or undyed.
- Wool, woven blankets of.
- Wool, woven blankets of, also hemmed or edged.
- Woolen gloves for men.
- Woolen stockings for men.
- Woolen yarn containing at least 10 per cent wool.
- Yarn, of jute, without mixture of other textile material, single, unbleached, and undyed, bleached, dyed, or printed, with two or more threads; with 5 mm. diameter or less, unbleached and undyed, bleached, dyed, or printed; more than 5 mm. in diameter.
- Yarn, woolen, containing at least 10 per cent wool.
- Coal (see also, Fuel): Anthracite, gas coal and coke coal, steam coal; others, peat, charcoal, briquettes of coal or peat; other fuel not specially mentioned (not retort coal, unworked).
- Coco leaves.
- Conveyances. (See Vehicles.)
- Copper. (See Metals, etc.)
- Corn. (See Foodstuffs, etc.)
- Cotton. (See Clothing, etc.)
- Crucibles of black lead mass.

- Drugs (see also Chemicals and surgical supplies): Drugs uncompounded or compounded, saccharine or other artificial sweetening matter.
- Dyeing wood and other plants or parts thereof that can be used for dyeing, not referable to any other heading, whole or in parts, rasped, ground, or broken up in any other way; also extracts of vegetable dyeing substances whether fluid or solid (1195).
- Dyes. (See Chemicals.)
- Electrical igniting apparatus for motor cars.
- Explosives (see also, Arms and ammunition and war material):
- Cartridges not specially mentioned, loaded or not.
 - Detonating caps (ignition caps).
 - Dynamite.
 - Fuse, blasting, and match cord.
 - Fuses and cartridges.
 - Fuses, double.
 - Fuses, percussion and precipitation.
 - Fuses, time.
 - Guncotton.
 - Gunpowder, common.
 - Igniting materials not specially mentioned for projectiles and firearms, such as percussion and precipitation fuses.
 - Match cord and blasting fuse.
 - Other explosives not specially mentioned.
 - Powder, smokeless.
 - Smokeless powder.
- Extracts, tanning. (See Tanning materials and chemicals.)
- Fats. (See Oils and greases.)
- Felts and jackets used on pulp and paper machines. (Special export licenses may be applied for on particular shipments.)
- Field, spy, and opera glasses and parts thereof (Fr. 1265 A and C).
- Firearms. (See Arms and ammunition and war material.)
- Foodstuffs (see also Oils):
- Almonds, paper-shell, shelled.
 - Beans or peas, preserved (contained in hermetically-sealed air-tight vessels) (168 E and Fr. 168 F).
 - Bran: Oats, wheat, corn, rice, rye, other.
 - Bread not specially mentioned; dogs' bread, other kinds. Fancy cakes, pastry, crackers,ingersnaps, and other similar kinds of cake and bread which can not be classed as confectionery (148 A-B).
 - Biscuits, fancy bread.
 - Butter, artificial (margarine).
- Foodstuffs—Continued.
- Cakes, fancy, pastry, crackers,ingersnaps, and other similar kinds of cake and bread which can not be classed as confectionery (148 A-B).
 - Cakes (see also, Oil cakes), pressed, of cornmeal, acorns, ground or unground, arachides or earthnuts.
 - Crackers. (See Cakes).
 - Eggs (142 A).
 - Flour. (See Grain.)
 - Forage, not specially mentioned, such as draff and wash grains, gluten fodder, flour of corn cakes and other oil cakes and corn-germ flour even if mixed with animal substances, molasses fodder, others.
 - Grain, ground:
 - Corn, crushed.
 - Flour, ground, and groats.
 - Flour of arrowroot and other vegetables which can not be referred to any other heading.
 - Flour, oat, wheat, barley, corn, rye, other.
 - Groats, oat, wheat, barley, others.
 - Groats, not specially mentioned; tapioca, others; macaroni and vermicelli.
 - Malt.
 - Rice, ground, groats, flour.
 - Grain, unground:
 - Barley.
 - Corn.
 - Oats.
 - Other kinds of peas and beans.
 - Peas.
 - Peas and beans for human food.
 - Pelushes.
 - Rice, unshelled or only released from the outer shell.
 - Rye.
 - Soya beans.
 - Vetches.
 - Wheat.*
 - Grease (goose fat and lard). (See also Oils.)
 - Hay. (See Straw.)
 - Herring, salted or canned.
 - Lard. (See Grease.)
 - Lard: Natural, artificial, exclusive of that which proves to be of Swedish origin.
 - Lemons.
 - Macaroni.
 - Margarine (artificial butter).
 - Meat, fresh, raw or preserved, except on certain conditions (see Report from Legation, Stockholm, July 6, 1915, p. 19, I. B. 858.61311/1). "Meat includes parts of cattle, sheep, goats, swine, or horses used for human consumption."

Foodstuffs—Continued.

Molasses.

Oil cakes:

Cottonseed cakes.

Earthnut cakes.

Hempseed cakes.

Linseed cakes.

Others.

Rape and rapeseed cakes.

Soya bean cakes.

Sunflower-seed cakes.

Oleomargarine.

Oranges.

Pastry, fancy cakes, crackers, ginger-snaps, and other similar kinds of cake and bread which can not be classed as confectionery (148 A-B).

Peas or beans, preserved (contained in hermetically sealed or airtight vessels) (168 F and Fr. 168 F).

Potatoes of the harvest of the current year and coming in during the period of February 15 to June 30; other unprepared, cut and dried.

Potato starch (potato flour).

Saccharine or other artificial sweetening matter.

Syrup.

Straw (hay).

Vermicelli.

Footwear, tar sewn for men. (See also, Hides, etc.)

Furs:

Completed articles of fur as covering or lining, such as caps, muffs, coats, fur coats, cloaks, and carriage aprons of dogs, reindeer, wolves, or common sheep.

Dressed, loose, of dogs, reindeer, wolves, or common sheep.

Dressed, sewn together and partly finished articles, such as lining of dogs, reindeer, wolves, or common sheep.

Not dressed, of dogs, reindeer, wolves, or common sheep.

Gall nuts. (See Tanning materials.)

Galvanic elements (1068).

Garments. (See Clothing, etc.)

Gloves, fencing and boxing, whatever the nature of the material.

Glycerine, raw, purified.

Gold. (See Metals, etc.)

Greases. (See Oils, etc.)

Gun cotton. (See Explosives.)

Guns. (See Arms and ammunition and war material.)

Gutta-percha. (See Rubber.)

Gutta-percha paper (Fr. 314).

Gutta-percha plasters, quicksilver and quicksilver carbolic.

Harness. (See Hides, etc.)

Hides, skins and leather:

Hides and skins, which can not be classed as furs, dressed or partly dressed included, sole leather, walrus and hippopotamus hides; the best parts (trimmed) of sole leather, hemlock, of other sole leather, other kinds, leather for machine beltings, whole or half hides or pieces thereof; sole leather hemlock, other kinds, insoled leather, walrus and hippopotamus hides, other kinds, in pieces weighing at least one kilogram net, colored, lacquered, other kinds.¹

Hides and skins, which can not be classed as furs, unprepared, of cattle, fresh or salted, uncleaned, weighing more than 14 kilograms apiece, and all cleaned or divided, dried, or prepared with lime; not trimmed, weighing more than 3 kilograms apiece, and all trimmed or divided.¹

Leather and skin, pieces of, stamped or cut out but not otherwise prepared, not specially mentioned, of soled or insoled leather, backs of horsehides or parts thereof, other kinds lacquered, of gold or silver leather; other kinds, leather for shoe uppers; other kinds, with exception of strips of leather which may be classed under this heading.

Saddlers' goods, also of textile material and other products of leather or skin not specially mentioned even in combination with other materials, such as harness, saddles, crops, whips, razor strops, etc., also fencing and boxing gloves, whatever the nature of the material.

Horn dust.

Howitzers. (See War material.)

Igniting apparatus, electrical, for motor cars.

Indigo, artificial (1194B).

Inner tubes for bicycles or motor cycles, in rings, fitted with valves, or with holes and reinforcements so that a valve may be put on (Fr. 642B).

Iron junk that can be wrought; also cast-iron junk.

Iron (see also, Metals, etc.), sheet, cut, or uncut, covered with pure or lead-mixed pewter.

Iron, Spiegel and ferromanganese, ferrochrome.

Junk, cast-iron; also iron junk that can be wrought.

Lathes for preparing metal (Fr. 1006-1011).

¹ Separate hides of reindeer, prepared or unprepared, may be exported.

Lead. (See Metals, etc.)
 Leather. (See Hides, etc.)
 Lubricants. (See Oils, etc.)
 Lumber, unworked, of asp.
 "Luminal."

Metals and minerals:

Aluminum. (See Copper.)
 Antimony. (See Copper.)
 Bars. (See Copper.)
 Bars (Fr. 946, 947A, 947B, 947C, 948).
 Bolts. (See Copper.)
 Brass. (See Copper.)
 Bricks of magnesite (650C).
 Britannia metal. (See Copper.)
 Bronze. (See Copper.)
 Cast iron; also iron junk that can be wrought.

Chrome. (See Copper.)

Copper (see also, Wire) and alloys of zinc, tin, or other baser metals, such as brass, bronze, German silver, Britannia metal, etc.; aluminum, antimony, and chrome; unworked or raw copper, except such refined copper, as according to certificate of origin, has been manufactured from raw material (not waste) at a Swedish refining work; brass, aluminum, nickel, alloyed white metals, other kinds; copper anodes, casted, also furnished with ears, with or without holes; junk of all kinds.

Copper and alloys thereof made with zinc, tin, or other base materials, such as brass, bronze, German silver, Britannia metal, and others; products thereof not specially mentioned.

Copper and alloys thereof, such as brass, bronze, electroplate, Britannia metal, etc.; aluminum. Following products thereof: Sheets and bands, bars, striking weights, nails and rivets, as well as bolts; pipes, wire rolled or drawn; cloth.

Electroplate. (See Copper.)

Ferrochrome.

Ferromanganese.

Gold coins. (Travelers may take with them 200 kronor in gold and silver coins.)

Gold in billets.

Graphite (lead), unprepared, ground or separated by washing (34C).

Iron junk that can be wrought; also cast-iron junk.

Iron sheet, cut or uncut, covered with pure or lead-mixed pewter.

Iron, Spiegel, and ferromanganese, ferrochrome.

Junk. (See Copper and iron and lead.)

Lead bullets and shot. (See Arms and ammunition.)

Metals and minerals—Continued.

Lead ore.

Lead pipes and pieces of pipes.

Lead, unworked, junk.

Lead wires and bars, as well as lead wool.

Lead, worked, sheet.

Magnesite (Fr. 3H).

Magnesite, bricks of (650C).

Manganese (21G).

Metal sheet and tin wares, not specially mentioned; other kinds, weighing less than 1 kilogram net apiece; other kinds. (Free are: Gilded or silver plated, enameled, nickeled, coppered, brassed, bronzed, or lacquered, and parts of machines not specially mentioned.)

Mineral oils. (See Oils, etc.)

Nails. (See Copper.)

Nickel. (See Copper.)

"Peter's Basin," so called (Fr. 698).

Pipes. (See Copper.)

Quicksilver (1167)

Quicksilver, carbolic.

Rivets. (See Copper.)

Silver coins. (Travelers may take with them 200 kronor in gold and silver coins.)

Silver in billets.

Striking weights. (See Copper.)

Tin. (See Copper.)

Tin, unwrought; also junk, wrought, pipes and conduits and parts thereof, in sheets, wires, or bars.

Tin wares. (See Metal sheet, etc.)

White metals, alloyed. (See Copper.)

Zinc. (See Copper.)

Zinc: Unworked, with the exception of such zinc as has been produced from raw materials (not junk) at Swedish works; also junk, sheet zinc, even if covered with another base metal; wire and pipes or parts of pipes; anodes, also with ears, with or without holes; rolled sheet metal, with holes (so-called boiler zinc).

Mortars. (See War materials.)

Motorcycles. (See Vehicles.)

Motor vehicles. (See Vehicles.)

Myrobalanes. (See Tanning materials.)

Naphthalene. (See Oils, etc.)

Naphthylamine. (See Oils, etc.)

Navigation instruments of all kinds, not specially mentioned (1200E).

Needles for surgical purposes.

Oak bark. (See Tanning materials.)

Oils and greases:

Aniline (aniline oil), naphthalene, naphthylamine, and paranitraniline and salts thereof (1197).

Oils and greases—Continued.

Animal fats not taken up elsewhere, such as spermaceti, lard of marine animals; bone fat, other kinds; wool grease, also lanoline; tannic grease.

Animal oils, such as whale oil, walrus oil, and lard oil; whale oil, other than fish-liver oil; whale oil; lard oil; other kinds.

Arachid oil. (See Vegetable oils.)

Benzine. (See Mineral oils.)

Bone fat. (See Animal fats.)

Car grease. (See Vaseline, etc.)

Castor oil. (See Vegetable oils.)

Ceresine. (See Mineral oils.)

Cocoa butter. (See Vegetable oils.)

Coconut oil. (See Vegetable oils.)

Corn oil. (See Vegetable oils.)

Cottonseed oil. (See Vegetable oils.)

Dark oils. (See Mineral oils.)

Earthnut or arachid oil. (See Vegetable oils.)

Earth wax. (See Mineral oils.)

Gasoline. (See Mineral oils.)

Glycerine, raw, purified.

Hemp oil. (See Vegetable oils.)

Japan wax. (See Vegetable grease.)

Lanoline. (See Animal fats.)

Lard of marine animals. (See Animal fats.)

Lard oil. (See Animal fats.)

Light oils. (See Mineral oils.)

Linseed oil. (See Vegetable oil.)

Lubricating oils. (See Mineral oils.)

Massut. (See Mineral oils.)

Mineral oils, au naturel or raw, petroleum waste (massut), other kinds; purified, light oils, lubricating oils; dark, petrol, benzine and gasoline, other kinds; paraffin, raw, purified, earth wax, ozokerit; ceresine.

Oleins and other oil acids, not specially mentioned.

Olive oil. (See Vegetable oils.)

Ozokerit. (See Mineral oils.)

Palm oil. (See Vegetable grease.)

Paraffin. (See Mineral oils.)

Petrol. (See Mineral oils.)

Petroleum waste. (See Mineral oils.)

Purified oils. (See Mineral oils.)

Rape seed oil. (See Vegetable grease.)

Sesame oil. (See Vegetable grease.)

Soya oil. (See Vegetable grease.)

Spermaceti. (See Animal fats.)

Tallow, best candle and press tallow.

Tannic grease. (See Animal fats.)

Turnip and rape seed oil. (See Vegetable oils.)

Turpentine (except that which, according to certificate of origin, is made in Sweden).

Oils and greases—Continued.

Vaseline, also artificial, in barrels, in other vessels; machine and car grease; lubricating oil containing a mixture of greasy oils, mineral oils, provided the latter forms the principal part; other kinds of lubrications, not specially mentioned, in which grease or oil are contained.

Vegetable fats. (See Vegetable grease.)

Vegetable grease, such as palm oil, coconut oil, cocoa butter, Japan wax, and other vegetable fats, which at ordinary temperature do not exist in liquid condition; palm oil, coconut oil; purified, for food, other kinds; other vegetable fats.

Vegetable, greasy oils, linseed oil raw, and linseed oil acid, boiled; turnip and rape seed oil, also turnip and rape seed oil acids; olive oil, earth nut or arachid oil, sesame oil and cottonseed oil, in barrels, large or small; olive oil, earth nut or arachid oil, sesame oil, cottonseed oil in other vessels; olive oil, other kinds; other kinds that can not be classed under any other heading, such as castor oil, hemp oil, corn oil and soya oil; corn oil, soya oil, other kinds.

Walrus oil. (See Animal oils.)

Whale oil. (See Animal oils.)

Wool grease. (See Animal fats.)

Optical instruments: Field, spy, and opera glasses and parts thereof (Fr. 1265A and C).

Paints (see also, Tar under chemicals), alizarin, and aniline and other tar paints, not specially mentioned (1196).

Paranitranaline. (See Oils.)

"Peter's Basin," so-called (Fr. 698).

Propolis.

Quebracho wood. (See Tanning materials.)

Rubber:

Gutta-percha paper (Fr. 314).

Inner tubes for bicycles or motor cycles, in rings, fitted with valves, or with holes and reinforcements so that a valve may be put on (Fr. 642B).

Rubber articles for medicinal and hygienic purposes.

Rubber, gutta-percha, and balata, unworked; also so-called regenerated rubber.

Rubber plasters (Fr. 545).

Rubber, soft, products of; tires, solid, also in lengths; inner tubes; other products of soft rubber, not specially mentioned, of rubber only or in combination with other material: automobile tires and parts thereof.

Rubber—Continued.

Rubber tires or parts thereof for bicycles or motor cycles (642A).

Rubber waste and worn rubber goods.

Saccharine or other artificial sweetening matter.

Salts (see also, Chemicals):

Adrenalin and preparations thereof.

Areca.

Atropamine.

Bromic acid. (See Bromide.)

Bromide that can not be referred to par. 1145 and bromic acid salts (Fr. 1259).

Caffeine and preparations thereof.

Diethylamine carbamine (veronal).

Duboisine and combinations thereof.

Epinephrine and preparations thereof.

Epiramine and preparations thereof.

Hexamethylene.

Iodine, which can not be referred to par. 1145.

Paranephrine and preparations thereof (Fr. 1258).

Quicksilver.

Quinine.

Salicylic acid.

Scopolamine (hyoscin).

Suprarenal.

Theobromide and combinations.

Tropacocaine and preparations thereof.

Scissors and tongs for clipping off iron and metal wire (Fr. 830-833).

Shellac (1178C).

Ships' chronometers (1290).

Silk for surgical purposes (355).

Skis and staves.

Ski staves.

Staves. (See Skis.)

Surgical supplies (see also, Chemicals, etc):

Bandage articles, with the exception of celluline cotton, bandage gauze, bandage cloth and preparations thereof; rubber articles for medicinal and hygienic purposes.

Bandage articles (with the exception of chemical wood pulp wadding, bandage gauze, bandage tissue, and articles made from same), and rubber articles for medical and hygienic purposes.

Catgut (Fr. 1325).

Catgut, strings of (Fr. 1298).

Fever thermometers (Fr. 1267).

Gutta-percha paper (Fr. 314).

Gutta-percha plasters, quicksilver, and quicksilver carbolic.

Needles for surgical purposes (Fr. 1260).

Rubber plasters (Fr. 545).

Strings of catgut (Fr. 1298).

Silk for surgical supplies.

Surgical supplies—Continued.

Thermometers, fever (1267).

Turpentine (except that which, according to certificate of origin, is made in Sweden).

Survey instruments and recognizable parts thereof (Fr. 1260).

Tanning materials (see also, Chemicals):

Vegetable, such as oak bark, myrobalanes, and quebracho wood, whole or in pieces, ground, rasped, or divided in any other way, and extracts of tanning materials, liquid or solid; also gall nuts; val-lonea; oak wood, catecu, quebracho, other kinds.

Tar paints, etc. (See Chemicals.)

Timber, pine or fir, other timber.

Tires. (See Vehicles.)

Tongs and scissors for clipping off iron and metal wire (Fr. 830-833).

Torpedoes. (See War material.)

Tubes. (See Vehicles.)

Turpentine (except that which, according to certificate of origin, is made in Sweden).

Twine used by reapers (Fr. 426).

Vallonea. (See Tanning materials.)

Vegetable tanning materials. (See Tanning materials.)

Vehicles and accessories (see also, War material):

Carriages and conveyances, without motors, for conveyance of goods, with motors, for conveyance of passengers; for conveyance of goods.

Electrical igniting apparatus for motor cars.

Igniting apparatus, electrical, for motor cars.

Inner tubes for bicycles or motor cycles, in rings, fitted with valves, or with holes and reinforcements so that a valve may be put on (Fr. 642B).

Motor cycles, finished parts thereof, not specially mentioned.

Products of soft rubber:

Automobile tires and parts thereof.

Inner tubes.

Other products of soft rubber, not specially mentioned, of rubber only or in combination with other material.

Tires, solid; also in lengths.

Rubber tires or parts thereof for bicycles or motor cycles (642A).

The under part of carriages and vehicles with motor; also of vehicles without motor, for transportation of goods (Fr. 1098I).

Vehicles and accessories—Continued.

Wheels for automobiles (Fr. 1098K).

(Remarks: The prohibition of export of vehicles with motor includes also all parts of such vehicles not specially mentioned.)

War material (see also, Arms and ammunition and explosives), not specially mentioned, and parts thereof; armor, other kinds cannon, howitzers and mortars, projectiles, cartridge cases; empty, fitted for ammunition ready for use; carriages, limber carriages and ammunition wagons, torpedoes, other kinds. Steel tubes for gun pipes (Fr. 888-890 and Fr. 894-896). Steel pipes for shrapnels (Fr. 755-758).

Pieces of turned steel for shells (Fr. 885-896).

Wire, copper (see also, Copper):

Twisted into lines or cables, without isolation, with a covering of lead or

Wire, copper—Continued.

other metal, with or without isolator, also in combination with other materials; also electric cables or wires, with or without isolator.

Covered with rubber, gutta-percha, or other isolating material, not specially mentioned, alone or in combination with chips and shavings, paper, or asbestos; also electric cables or wires isolated in such a manner.

Isolated by means of shavings, paper, asbestos, varnish, alone or by means of a combination of several of these; also electric cables and wires isolated in this manner.

Isolated in other ways; also other electrical cables and wires (912-921).

Barbed (Fr. 864½C).

Wood. (See Timber.)

Wool. (See Clothing, etc.)

From April 22, 1915, and until further notice is given, goods which have previously not been prohibited for export, but which are entirely or partially manufactured of prohibitions of export, are not to be exported from the Kingdom, either by land or sea, provided the quantity of the goods or the circumstances connected with the case give rise to the suspicion that the goods have been manufactured in order to enable the exportation of the material that is prohibited.

Licenses permitting the export of goods which are on the list of prohibited exports may not be used after July 27, 1915, in case they were granted before May 1, 1915.

Articles prohibited from exportation will not be allowed to pass in postal packets in transit through Sweden.

SWITZERLAND.

Arms and their component parts, gunstocks, walnut wood, ammunition, explosives, and pyrogenic articles, sulphur, saltpeter, and soda.

Aluminium sulfate and hydrate; salts of tin.

Antimony and other ores, yellow and red phosphorus.

Copper, tin, zinc, lead, iron (scrap iron), iron and steel wire of all kinds, rails and iron beams.

Graphite crucibles.

Telephone apparatus, as well as component parts thereof, notably microphones, field cables, insulating rubber, electric batteries; electric ignition plugs for automobiles.

Boats and vehicles with or without motor, for the transportation of passengers or freight, not including bicycles.

Sanitary equipment (not including medical and surgical instruments), medicaments (except serums and vaccines), disinfectants.

Surgical bandages and batting of cotton.

Electric cables of all kinds and insulated electric wires.

Parts of automobiles and benzine motors for automobiles. Furniture and tank cars returning empty to foreign parts or exported in order to be filled may until further orders go out without special authorization.

Acetanilide (antifebrin).

Acetone.

Acetylo-salicylic acid.

Citric acid.

Salicylic acid and salicylate of soda.

Tartaric acid.

Adrenaline, natural or artificial, and other extracts from suprarenal glands (suprarenine, paranephrene, ephrenane, etc.).

Agar.

Aloes.

Aluminium, acetotartrate of.

Antipyrine.

Apomorphine.

Arecoline and its salts.	Sodium sulphide.
Atropine and its salts.	Sheet iron.
Peruvian balsam, natural or artificial.	Sheet steel, including corrugated, ribbed, and warded sheets, corrugated pipes, whether plain, galvanized, leaded, zincked, varnished, perforated, cut in widths, punched, bent, etc., wrought iron and steel pipes under 40 centimeters inner diameter.
Bismuth and its salts.	Vegetable, animal, and mineral waxes, whether raw, bleached, colored, or otherwise prepared.
Bromin and its salts.	Spurred rye.
Caffein and its salts.	Worm seed.
Camphor, raw, refined.	Sulfate of copper.
Chloroform for narcosis.	Tannin.
Cocaine and its salts and compounds.	Theobromin and its salts and compounds.
Codeine and its salts.	Tropacocaine and its compounds.
Collodion.	Vaseline.
Cresol and its soapy solutions.	Mineral oils, tar oils, and resinous oils (benzine, petroleum, petroleum residues, naphtha, turpentine, etc.); tar, alcohol, fuel of all kinds (anthracite coal, lignite, coke, briquettes, firewood, etc.).
Diethylmalonylurea and its salt, veronal.	Clothing and articles of equipment for the use of troops, ¹ such as underclothes, winter gloves, stockings, footwear for men (weighing over 1,200 grams a pair), ² woolen blankets.
Dimethylamidoantipyrine, pyramidon.	Wool, cotton (crude or bleached); jute sacks and jute textiles serving in their manufacture.
Dionine.	Horses, mules, and asses, as well as their usual harness, and horseshoeing equipment.
Sulfuric ether, pure or crude.	Live stock (large and small), poultry, and military and police dogs.
Formaline (formaldehyde, formic aldehyde, formol), liquid.	Fodder of all kinds (hay, bran, marc [refuse from pressing grapes and other fruits], etc.), straw, bedding of all kinds, seeds, artificial fertilizers, bones, and bone dust.
Glycerine, pure. ³	Foodstuffs. ⁴ Biscuits, other fine sweetened and unsweetened cakes, milk (fresh).
Heroin.	Shoemakers' glue and starch, starch powder, rubber solution.
Castor oil.	Leather and skins. ⁵
Iodin and its salts.	Unworked leather of all kinds.
Iodoform.	Boots and shoes of all kinds and parts thereof.
Ipecacuanha root.	
Lanoline (wool grease).	
Mastic.	
Mercury and its salts.	
Morphine and its salts.	
Naphthaline.	
Novocaine.	
Opium and opium powders, extracts, tinctures.	
Paraffin, solid or liquid.	
Paraformaldehyde.	
Potassium permanganate.	
Phenacetine.	
Phenol (phenic acid), pure.	
Phosphorus.	
Phosphorus sesquisulphid.	
Spanish pepper.	
Quinine, chlorhydrate and sulfate of.	
Cinchona (Peruvian bark).	
Rhubarb root.	
Salol.	
Saltpeter.	
Salvarsan, neosalvarsan.	
Santonin.	
Scopolamin (hyoscin).	
Sesquisulphid.	
Sodium chlorate.	

¹ Until further orders crude glycerine shall not fall under the export embargo.

² Cotton goods of all kinds may be exported until further orders without special authorization.

³ See also partially elaborated leather footwear for men, decision of Oct. 20, 1914, hereinafter.

⁴ Until further orders the following foodstuffs may be exported without special authorization: Soft cheeses, such as Tilsit, Munster, and Monckhead; cheeses like the Schabziger de Glaris and Appenzell cheeses; hard cheeses in slices weighing 5 kilograms at most. Fresh fruits in shipments up to 100 kilograms; fresh and trampled grapes. Snails; game animals and game birds.

⁵ Skins of wild animals, fresh and dry, may be exported until further orders without special authorization.

Partially elaborated leather footwear for men.

Partially elaborated or finished leather parts of articles of equipment for troops and military teams.

Searchlights.

Combed wool.

Yarn, fabrics,¹ and articles of pure or mixed wool.

The exportation of hardtack without sugar is prohibited.

Chocolate (including cake chocolate) and substitutes for coffee also fall under the prohibitions.

Timber—raw, hewn, split, sawed, and shaped.

India rubber and its substitutes.

Pneumatic and other rubber tires for vehicles and vel'cipedes.²

Saltpeter, not purified.

Tan, tan bark.

Waste from wool, combings.

Artificial wool.

Crude carborindon.

Iron pyrites.

Chromite, ferromanganese, tungsten iron; raw.

Copper, lead, zinc, tin, as well as the alloys of these metals, crude or in plates, disks, bars, wire, sheets, etc.

Copper, lead, antimony, and other ores.

Nickel and its alloys, crude or in plates, bars, sheets, wire, etc.

Aluminum and its alloys, crude or in plates, bars, sheets, wire, etc.

Sulfid of antimony (native antimony).

Benzine motors for automobiles.

Parts of automobiles, such as chassis, bodies, etc.

Ignition plugs for automobiles.

Nitrate and nitrite of lead.

Compressed protoxide of nitrogen (laughing gas), also in liquid form.

Nitrates, such as nitrate of potassium and of sodium, nitrate of calcium.

Nitrites, such as nitrite of soda, nitrite of calcium.

Nitric acid; mixed acid (mixed with sulfuric acid or hydrochloric acid).

Hydrochloric (muriatic) acid.

Sulfuric acid; sulfurous acid in solution in water or compressed, also liquefied.

Chlorosulfuric acid (sulfuric chlorhydrin); oil of vitriol (smoking sulfuric acid).

Tannic acid (tannin), gallic acid, etc.³

Extracts of substances containing tannin, liquid and solid.

Vegetable and animal oils and fats for industrial uses.

Oils and fats of all kinds, worked up, for lubricating purposes.

Cotton and linen rags; old cordage and other waste material used in paper manufacture; maculature (waste paper).

Rag pulp.

Kaolin.

Lens and prism opera glasses.

Purified pine resin (colophony).

Candles and wax tapers of all kinds, except Christmas-tree candles.

Soap of all kinds.

Products of all kinds for lye.

All kinds of coffee substitutes; chicory roots, fresh and dried; torrefied figs.

Chocolate. (The term "chocolate" figuring under letter i of article 1 of the decision of the Federal Council of Sept. 18, 1914, should be stricken out.)

Vinegar, acetic acid, and essence of vinegar, containing more than 12 per cent of pure acetic acid.

Articles made of soft rubber, even combined with other substances, with the exception of elastic textiles.

Retort carbon.

Tinplate in sheets or cut out.

Electric cables of all kinds and insulated electric wires, of pure or alloyed copper.

Catechu, including gambier; kino.

Coal-tar pitch.

Pyrolignite of lime.

Acetic acid, crude or purified, with an empyreumatic odor.

Flax, hemp, jute, ramie (Chinese nettle), Manila hemp, and other similar textile substances and their waste products, crude, steeped, peeled or batched, combed, bleached, colored, etc.; oakum.

Yarns of the textile substances named under No. 396; unbleached.

Sulfuric acid which has already been used as a fertilizer or for other purposes.

Timber, raw, hewn, split, sawed, and shaped.

Ash wood, crude, resplit, squared, or sawed.

Calves' stomachs, fresh or dried.

Unworked rennet (natural rennet), or powdered rennet, extract of rennet or other rennet preparations.

¹ Until further orders unbleached fabrics of combed wool may be exported without special authorization.

² By the decision of January 22, 1915, the export embargo was extended to all articles made of soft rubber, even when combined with other substances, with the exception of elastic textile fabrics.

³ See also catechu, including gambier, and kino.

- Hardtack without sugar, even pulverized.
- Twine of flax, hemp, jute, ramie (Chinese nettle), Manila hemp, and other similar textile substances of No. 396, as well as their waste products:
- Tried out with alum, etc.; washed in lye; bleached.
 - Colored, printed.
 - Twined.
 - Arranged for retail (on spools, in balls or skeins, etc.).
- Ropemaker's articles made of the textile substances named under No. 396 above:
- Ropes, cables.
 - Others, except nets.
- Mica in sheets or tablets, oval or rectangular (cleavage mica): Crude, not glued together.
- Articles of all kinds, including tubes, of aluminum or aluminum alloys.
- Lac (varnish) in flakes, even ground.
- Chlorate of potassium.
- Blue vitriol and so-called fungivorous products; ammoniacal sulfate of copper; steatite with sulfate of copper.
- Boots and shoes, all kinds, and parts thereof.
- Camphor, raw, refined.
- Cheese (all kinds) except Glarner, Kraeuterkase or Schabzeiger, limited to three-fourths of normal exportation, one-third of which limit may be exported from April 1 to August 1, by members of cheese exporting association.
- Cotton batting.
- Crucibles.
- Graphite.
- Surgical bandages.
- Additional export embargoes enforced June 15, 1915:
- Raw tobacco leaves, ribs, and stems.
 - Grape juice and wine containing not over 15 per cent alcohol, in barrels.
 - Used petroleum and oil barrels of wood or sheet metal.
 - Ordinary carded or glued cotton waste.
 - Pocket lamp battery carbons.
 - Iron nails for mountain shoes.
 - Iron or steel ball bearings, parts thereof.
 - Half finished and manufactured articles, including tubes of copper, lead, zinc, tin, nickel, and their alloys, except machines.
 - Mechanical tools.
 - Vehicles.
 - Watches.
 - Clocks.
 - Instruments and apparatus.
 - Cerium.
 - Wrought iron and steel flasks for gases.
 - Electric transformers, parts thereof.
- New and used iron lathes, also with other component materials, parts thereof.
- Medical and surgical instruments and apparatus.
- Fever thermometers, glasses thereof.
- All natural and artificial raw and manufactured tanning materials, including chromium sulphate and solutions thereof.
- Vegetable and animal raw products for pharmaceutical purposes, whether natural, crushed, or otherwise mechanically treated.
- Manufactured pharmaceutical products including condensed plant juices, balsams, resins, unmanufactured fats, oils, chemical raw products, as carrageen moss, fleawort, etc.
- Lemon juice.
- Gums of all kinds.
- Copal.
- Dammar, sandarac, and other gum-resins.
- Bleached, distilled, powdered, and soft resins for technical purposes, including raw pitch, turpentine, galipot, etc.
- All manufactured resins, including brewers' pitch, cobblers' wax, etc., and powdered resin.
- Magnesite.
- Alums.
- Borax.
- Potash.
- Water glass.
- Formic acid.
- Coal-tar derivatives and auxiliary raw products for aniline colors, as benzol, chlorobenzol, naphthalene, anthracene, phenol, toluol, benzoic acid, etc.
- Aniline, raw and manufactured.
- Aniline oils, salts, and combinations for manufacturing colors, as toluidine, dimethyl-aniline, phthalic acids, etc.
- Resorcin.
- Egg and blood albumen and vitellus for technical purposes.
- All waxes, as floor wax, leather polish, and oils.
- Cleaning pomades, soaps, and similar turpentineous fatty substances.
- Additional embargoes enforced July 5, 1915:
- Fresh, dried, or salted animal intestines and bladders.
 - Compressed fluid or gaseous chlorine in wrought iron or steel flasks.
 - Regenerated, crushed, or doughlike manganese superoxide.
 - Sodium phosphate, methyl alcohol, graphite, crushed, powder, pressed, etc.
- Following enforced July 16, 1915:
- Gold, pure or alloy, fragments, chips, ashes, refuse and dross; also unmanufactured, coined, rolled into foils and strips.

IV.

EMBARGOES BY BELLIGERENT STATES.

General.—Not only have the neutral States placed restrictions upon export but the belligerent States have established embargoes upon certain goods to certain ports, or even the transit of certain goods. Such embargoes necessarily interfere seriously with the free movement of commerce. The extent to which embargoes have been applied is illustrated in the British and German regulations.

In addition to the embargoes, belligerents have issued proclamations in which were made known the names of persons or firms in certain countries to which exports might be made.

BRITISH EMBARGOES.

[Corrected according to the latest available information.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

August 28, 1915.

Whereas by section 8 of "The customs and inland revenue act, 1879," it is enacted that the exportation of arms, ammunition, and gunpowder, military and naval stores, and any articles which we shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, provisions, or any sort of victual which may be used as food for man may be prohibited by proclamation;

And whereas by section 1 of "The exportation of arms act, 1900," it is enacted that we may by proclamation prohibit the exportation of all or any of the following articles, namely, arms, ammunition, military and naval stores, and any article which we shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores, to any country or place therein named whenever we shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, military or naval stores being used against our subjects or forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in cooperation with our forces;

An whereas by section 1 of "The customs (exportation prohibition) act, 1914," it is enacted that section 8 of the aforesaid "Customs and inland revenue act, 1879," shall have effect whilst a state of war in

which we are engaged exists as if in addition to the articles therein mentioned there were included all other articles of every description;

And whereas it is further enacted by section 2 of "The customs (exportation prohibition) act, 1914," that any proclamation or order in council made under section 8, as so amended, of "The customs and inland revenue act, 1879," may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the board of trade;

And whereas by section 1 of "The customs (exportation restriction) act, 1914," it is enacted that section 1 of "The exportation of arms act, 1900," shall have effect whilst a state of war in which we are engaged exists as if, in addition to the articles therein mentioned, there were included all other articles of every description;

And whereas it is further enacted by section 2 of "The customs (exportation restriction) act, 1914," that any proclamation made under section 1 of the exportation of arms act, 1900, may, whether the proclamation was made before or after the passing of the act now in recital, be varied or added to by an order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the board of trade;

And whereas a proclamation dated the 3d February, 1915, and various orders dated, respectively, the 2d and the 18th March, the 15th, the 21st, and the 26th April, the 6th and the 20th May, the 2d and the 24th June, and the 8th and the 19th July, 1915, prohibiting the exportation of certain articles therein referred to from the United Kingdom to certain or all destinations, have been issued in pursuance of the aforesaid powers;

And whereas it is expedient that the said proclamation and orders should be consolidated, with amendments and additions, and that such proclamation and orders should be revoked;

And whereas we have deemed it expedient to prohibit the exportation of the articles hereinafter enumerated:

Now, therefore, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our royal proclamation, declaring, and it is hereby declared, that the above-mentioned proclamation and orders be and the same are hereby revoked;

And we have further thought fit, by and with the advice aforesaid, and in virtue and in exercise of the powers aforesaid, further to declare, and it is hereby declared, as follows:

(A) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all destinations:

Air craft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, and balloons and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with air craft, including:

Noninflammable "celluloid" sheet (or similar transparent material nonsoluble in lubricating oil, petrol, or water).

Aeroplane dope.

Air craft of all kinds, etc.—Continued.

High-tensile steel tubes.

Aeroplane instruments (aneroids, barographs, revolution indicators).

Aeroplane turnbuckles.

Steel stampings.

Aeroplane engines and parts.

Animals, pack, saddle, and draft, suitable for use in war.

Cannon and other ordnance and machine guns and parts thereof.

Capsicum and oleo-resin of capsicum.

Carbons, suitable for searchlights.

Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance, and for machine guns and parts thereof.

Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts.

Celluloid.

Chemicals, drugs, dyes and dyestuffs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, and tanning extracts, namely:

Aceto-celluloses.

Acetone.

Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin).

Alcohol, methylic.

Ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and and sulphocyanide.

Amyl acetate.

Anthracene oil and green oil.

Antipyrine (phenazone).

Antitetanus serum.

Belladonna, its alkaloids and preparations, including belladonna plaster.

Benzol.

Caffeine and its salts.

Calcium acetate and all other metallic acetates.

Cantharides and its preparations.

Carbolic acid.

Carbon disulphide.

Chloral and its preparations, including chloramid.

Chlorates, perchlorates, and nitrates, all metallic.

Coal-tar distillation products, being the fractions of the distillation products of coal tar between benzol and cresol.

Coal-tar products for use in dye manufacture, including aniline oil and aniline salt.

Collodion.

Cresol, and all preparations of cresol (including cresylic acid) and nitro-cresol (except saponified cresol).

Cyanamide.

Diethylbarbituric acid (veronal) and veronal sodium.

Dimethylaniline.

Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal-tar products.

Emetin and its salts.

Ergot of rye, not including liquid extract or other medicinal preparations of ergot.

Eucaine hydrochlor.

Fusel oil (amyl alcohol).

Gentian and its preparations.

Glycerine, crude and refined.

Henbane and its preparations.

Hydroquinone.

Indigo, natural.

Ipecacuanha root.

Manganese, peroxide of.

Chemicals, etc.—Continued.

Mercury.

Methylaniline.

Neo-salvarsan.

Nitric acid.

Nitrotoluol.

Novocain.

Opium and its preparations and alkaloids.

Paraffin, liquid medicinal.

Paraformaldehyde and trioxymethylene.

Paraldehyde.

"Peptone Witte."

Phenacetin.

Picric acid and its components.

Potash, caustic.

Potassium cyanide.

Potassium permanganate.

Protargol, not including silver proteinate.

Pyridine.

Saccharin (including "saxin").

Salicylic acid, methyl salicylate, sodium salicylate, and theobromine-sodium salicylate.

Salol.

Salvarsan.

Santonin and its preparations.

Sulphonal.

Sulphur and spent oxide of sulphur.

Sulphur dioxide, liquefied.

Sulphuric acid.

Tanning, extracts for use in, the following:

Chestnut extract.

Oakwood extract.

Thorium, oxide and salts of.

Thymol and its preparations.

Toluol and mixtures containing toluol.

Trephenyl phosphate.

Trional.

Valonia.

Coal tar, crude.

Compasses, other than ships' compasses.

Copper and brass solid-drawn tubes.

Cotton fabric, suitable for air craft.

Cotton waste of all descriptions.

Diamonds, rough, suitable for industrial purposes.

Explosives of all kinds.

Field glasses and telescopes.

Firearms, rifled, of all kinds, and their component parts.

Flax fabric, suitable for air craft.

Flax, raw.

Forage and food which may be used for animals, namely:

Beans, including haricot beans, Burma and Rangoon beans.

Brewers' and distillers' grains.

Forage, etc.—Continued.

Brewers' dried yeast.

Cakes and meals, the following, namely:

Coconut and poonac cake.

Compound cakes and meal.

Cottonseed cake, decorticated and undecorticated, and cottonseed meal.

Gluten meal or gluten feed.

Linseed cake and meal.

Malze germ meal.

Maize meal and flour.

Hay.

Lentils.

Maize.

Malt dust, malt flour, culms, sprouts, or combings.

Offals of corn and grain, including:

Bran and pollard.

Mill dust and screenings of all kinds.

Rice meal (or bran) and dust.

Sharps and middlings.

Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds.

Straw.

Glass for optical instruments.

Gold beaters' skin.

Grindery, the following articles of, used in the making of boots and shoes:

Brass rivets, for use by hand or machine.

Cutlan studs, for use by hand or machine.

Heel attaching pins, for use by hand or machine.

Lasting tacks or rivets, including iron shoe rivets, for use by hand or machine.

Steel bills, for use by hand or machine.

Heel tips.

Heel tip nails.

Hobnails of all descriptions.

Protector studs.

Screwing wire.

Harness and saddlery which can be used for military purposes, including metal fittings for such harness or saddlery.

Heliographs.

Hemp, other than manila hemp.

Hides of cattle, buffaloes, and horses, and calfskins.

Iron pyrites.

Jute piece goods and bags and sacks made made of jute.

Jute yarns. (Applications may be made for special export license for jute articles.)

Khaki woolen cloth.

Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots or military clothing.

Magnetos.

Meat, namely, beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated.

Mercury.

Oats.

Periscopes.

Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.

Range finders and parts thereof.

Sheepgut.

Silk cloth, silk braid, silk thread, suitable for cartridges.

Silk nolls.

Silk shantung in the piece.

Spirits, methylated.

Spirits of a strength of not less than 43 degrees above proof.

Swords, bayonets, and other arms (not being firearms) and parts thereof.

Tarpaulins and wagon covers.

Wheat, wheat flour, and wheat meal.

Wood, namely:

Ash.

Ash three-ply wood.

Spruce.

Walnut wood.

Zinc (including zinc ashes, zinc rods, zinc sheets, spelter and spelter dross).

(B) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British possessions and protectorates:

Accoutrements, namely:

Web equipment.

Leather belts.

Leather bandoliers.

Leather pouches.

Other leather articles of personal equipment suitable for military purposes.

Alunite.

Blankets, colored, exceeding 3½ pounds in weight, containing wool.

Boneash.

Boots, heavy, for men.

Camp equipment, articles of, including tents and their component parts, wooden huts, ovens, camp kettles, buckets, lanterns, and horse rugs.

Carts, two-wheeled, capable of carrying 15 cwt. or over, and their component parts.

Chemicals, drugs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, namely:

Acetanilide.

Aconite and its preparations and alkaloids.

Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound, other than ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulphocyanide.

Ammonia, liquified.

Ammonia liquor.

Antimony, sulphides and oxides of.

- Chemicals, etc.—Continued.
- Benzoic acid (synthetic) and benzoates.
 - Bromine and alkaline bromides.
 - Calcium carbide.
 - Carbon tetrachloride.
 - Caustic soda-sodium.
 - Chloride of tin.
 - Chlorine (including liquefied chlorine).
 - Copper iodide.
 - Copper, suboxide of.
 - Copper sulphate.
 - Cresol (saponified).
 - Formic aldehyde.
 - Hexamethylene tetramin (urotropin) and its preparations.
 - Hydrobromic acid.
 - Hydrochloric acid.
 - Magnesium chloride and sulphate.
 - Mercury compounds and preparations (other than nitrate of mercury).
 - Oxalic acid.
 - Oxides and salts (other than chlorates, perchlorates and nitrates) of the following metals:
 - Aluminium.
 - Cobalt.
 - Nickel.
 - Tungsten.
 - Phosphorus and its compounds.
 - Potash salts (except potassium chlorate, cyanide, nitrate (saltpeter), perchlorate, and permanganate).
 - Prussiate of soda.
 - Sodium. (See Caustic soda.)
 - Sodium hyposulphite (thiosulphate).
 - Tartaric acid, cream of tartar, and alkaline tartrates.
 - Urea and its compounds.
 - Zinc chloride and sulphate.
- Coal (including anthracite and steam, gas, household, and all other kinds of coal) and coke.
- Coal sacks.
- Deerskins, dressed and undressed.
- Draw plates, jeweled, for drawing steel wire, and diamonds prepared for use therein.
- Electros for printing purposes, composed of lead, antimony, and copper.
- Ferro alloys, including:
- Ferrochrome.
 - Ferromanganese.
 - Ferromolybdenum.
 - Ferronickel.
 - Ferrotitanium.
 - Ferrotungsten.
 - Ferrovandium.
- Ferrosilicon.
- Forges, portable.
- Goat skins, dressed and undressed.
- Graphite, including foundry (molding) plumbago and plumbago for lubricating.
- Guanos.
- Hemp, the following manufactures of:
- Cloth.
 - Cordage and twine, not including cordage or twine of manila hemp or reaper or binder twine.
- Horseshoes.
- Hosiery needles.
- Jute, raw and carded.
- Lubricants.
- Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of military operations, on a scale of 4 miles to 1 inch or on any larger scale, and reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps or plans.
- Metals and ores, namely:
- Aluminium, manufactures of aluminium, and alloys of aluminium.
 - Antimony and alloys of antimony, including antifriction metal.
 - Bauxite.
 - Chrome ore.
 - Cobalt.
 - Copper unwrought and part wrought, all kinds, including alloys of copper (such as brass, gun metal, naval brass and delta metal, phosphor copper, phosphor bronze and solder containing copper), copper and brass circles, slabs, bars, ingots, scrap, rods, and plates, and also wrought copper of the following descriptions: Copper and brass pipes, sheets, condenser plates, copper wire, brass wire, bronze wire, perforated brass sheets, perforated brass linings, and copper foil.
 - Lead, pig, sheet or pipe (including solder containing lead).
 - Lead ore.
 - Manganese and manganese ore.
 - Molybdenum and molybdenite..
 - Nickel and nickel ore.
 - Scheelite.
 - Selenium.
 - Steel containing tungsten or molybdenum or both, and any tools or other articles made from such steel.
 - Tin and tin ore.
 - Tungsten.
 - Vanadium.
 - Wolframite.
 - Wulfenite.
 - Zinc ore.
- Mica (including mica splittings) and mica-nite.
- Mineral jellies.

Mines and parts thereof.

Oil, blast furnace (except creosote and creosote oil).

Oil fuel, shale.

Oil, neat's-foot.

Oils and fats, all animal and vegetable, including fatty acids, but not including essential oils.

Oil, whale (train, blubber, sperm), seal oil, shark oil, fish oil generally, and mixture or compounds of any of the foregoing.

Oleaginous nuts, seeds, and products, namely:

Castor beans.

Coconuts.

Copra.

Cottonseed.

Groundnuts, earthnuts, or peanuts (arachides).

Hempseed.

Linseed.

Palm nuts and palm kernels.

Poppy seeds.

Rape or colza seed.

Sesame seed.

Soya beans.

Sunflower seed.

Paraffin wax, wax candles, and waxed paper.

Petroleum, fuel oil (including turpentine substitute and paraffin oil).

Petroleum, gas oil.

Petroleum spirit and motor spirit (including Shell spirit).

Phosphate rock, viz:

Apatites.

Phosphates of lime and alumina.

Pigskins, dressed or undressed.

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely:

Animals, living, for food.

Barley, barley meal, and pearled and pot barley.

Butter.

Cheese.

Eggs in shells.

Lard and imitation lard.

Malt.

Margarine.

Milk, condensed, sweetened or not.

Oatmeal and rolled oats.

Peas, except tinned and bottled peas and peas packed in cardboard boxes and similar receptacles.

Sugar, refined, and candy.

Sugar, unrefined.

Rope (steel wire) and hawsers.

Rubber (including raw, waste, and reclaimed rubber, solutions containing rubber, jellies containing rubber or any other preparations containing rubber, and also including balata, gutta percha, and the following varieties of rubber, viz: Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palembang, Pontianac, and all other substances containing caoutchouc) and goods made wholly or partly of rubber, including tires for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tires.

Searchlights.

Sheepskins, tanned.

Sheepskins, whether woolen or not.

Signaling lamps of all kinds capable of being used for signaling Morse or other codes, and component parts of such lamps.

Submarine sound signaling apparatus.

Surgical bandages and dressings (including butter cloth).

Tanning substances of all kinds (including extracts for use in tanning) except chestnut extract, oak-wood extract, and valonia.

Telephone sets and parts thereof, field service telegraph and telephone cable.

Torpedo nets.

Torpedo tubes.

Torpedoes and parts thereof.

Tungsten filaments for electric lamps.

Turpentine (oil and spirit).

Uniform clothing and military equipment.

Vessels, boats, and craft of all kinds; floating docks and their component parts.

Wagons, four-wheeled, capable of carrying 1 ton or over and their component parts.

Wax, mineral and vegetable, except carnauba wax.

Wire, barbed, and galvanized wire, and implements for fixing and cutting the same (but not including galvanized wire netting).

Wire, steel, of all kinds.

Wood tar, and wood tar oil.

Wool, raw (sheep's and lamb's).¹

Wool tops.

Wool noils.

Wool waste.

Woolen rags, applicable to other uses than manure, pulled or not.

Woolen and worsted cloth suitable for uniform clothing, not including women's dress stuffs or cloth with pattern.

¹ Board of Trade authorizes shipment British wool to United States on condition equivalent tops and yards are exported to Great Britain. Arrangements limited to Members Textile Alliance. (See telegram of July 1, 1915, from Con. Gen. at London.)

Woolen and worsted yarns.

Woolen jerseys, cardigan jackets, woolen gloves, woolen socks, and men's woolen underwear of all kinds.

(C) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Italy, Spain, and Portugal:

Anchors and chain cables.

Armor plates, armor quality castings, and similar protective material.

Asbestos.

Bags and sacks of all kinds (except bags and sacks made of jute, and paper bags).

Bicycles and their component parts. Binder twine.

Bladders, casings, and sausage skins.

Camphor.

Carnauba wax.

Chemicals, drugs, etc.:

Acetic acid.

Antimony, compounds of, except sulphides and oxides of antimony.

Arsenic and its compounds.

Bichromate of soda.

Bismuth and its salts (except bismuth nitrate).

Iodine and its preparations and compounds.

Nuxvomica and its alkaloids and preparations.

Sodium cyanide.

Sodium sulphide.

Tin, compounds of, other than chloride of tin and tin ore.

Charcoal and peat.

Chronometers and all kinds of nautical instruments.

Compasses for ships, and parts thereof, including fittings, such as binnacles.

Cotton, raw.

Cotton yarn and thread.

Firearms, unfired, for sporting purposes.

Flaxen canvas, namely:

Hammock canvas.

Kitbag canvas.

Merchant navy canvas.

Royal navy canvas.

Tent canvas.

Forage and food which may be used for animals, namely:

Buckwheat.

Cakes and meals, the following, namely:

Biscuit meal.

Calif meal.

Fish meal and concentrated fish.

Groundnut or earthnut cake and meal.

Hempseed cake and meal.

Husk meal.

Forage, etc.—Continued.

Cakes and meals—Continued.

Locust bean meal.

Meat meal.

Palm nut cake and meal.

Poppy seed cake and meal.

Rapeseed or colza seed cake and meal.

Sesame seed cake and meal.

Soya bean cake and meal.

Sunflower seed cake and meal.

Chick-peas, pigeon peas, gram or dhol.

Dari.

Millet.

Molasses for cattle feeding.

Green forage and lupin seeds.

Grindstones, carborundum wheels, and emery wheels.

Gums, resins, balsams, and resinous substances of all kinds, except such as contain caoutchouc.

Hair, animal, of all kinds, and tops, noils, and yarns of animal hair.

Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea, namely, plant for cordite and ammunition factories, namely:

Cordite presses.

Dies for cartridge cases.

Gauges for shells or cartridges.

Incorporators.

Lapping machines.

Rifling machines.

Wire-winding machines.

Intrenching tools and intrenching implements, namely, pickaxes and grubbers, whether of combination pattern or otherwise; spades and shovels of all descriptions; helms and handles for pickaxes, grubbers, spades, and shovels; and machinery for trenching and ditching.

Lacs of all kinds, including shellac, gum lac, seed lac, stick lac, and other forms of lac, but not including lac lye.

Lignum-vitæ.

Linen close canvas.

Linen duck cloth.

Lupin seeds and green forage.

Machinery, metal-working.

Mahogany.

Mess tins and water bottles for military use.

Metals and ores, namely:

Copper compounds, except copper nitrate (exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations), copper iodide, copper sulphate, and suboxide of copper (exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations other than British Possessions and Protectorates).

Metals and ores—Continued.

Copper ore.
Iron ore.
Iron, hematite pig.
Monazite sand.

Motor vehicles of all kinds, including motor bicycles and their component parts and accessories.

Packings, engine and boiler (including slagwool).

Peat.

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely:

Bacon.
Cassava powder and tapioca.
Cocoa powder.
Cocoa, raw, of all kinds and all preparations of cocoa, including cocoa husks, cocoa shells, and chocolate.
Coffee.
Ham.
Herrings, cured or salted, in barrels or cases, including dry salted herrings and herrings in brine.
Mandioca or tapioca flour.
Onions.
Pork.
Potatoes.

Provisions, etc.—Continued.

Rice and rice flour.
Rye, rye flour and meal.
Sago and sago meal and flour.
Soups, compressed and desiccated.
Tinned and potted meats and extract of meat.
Vegetables, fresh, except peas.
Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock.
Rattans.
Seeds, clover and grass.
Shipbuilding materials, namely:
Boiler tubes.
Condenser tubes.
Iron and steel castings and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships.
Iron and steel plates and sectional materials for shipbuilding.
Marine engines and parts thereof.
Ships' auxiliary machinery.
Sounding machines and gear.
Telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones, material for.
Terneplates.
Tin plates, including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing.

[Translation.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, August, 1915.

GERMAN EXPORT AND TRANSIT EMBARGO LISTS.

REMARKS: This list is not intended to be absolutely complete as, for example, it has not been feasible to enumerate all colors and dye-stuffs, copper products, parts of torpedoes, and products of kalisalts.

[Issued Apr. 21, 1915, and corrected to May 10, 1915, by the imperial statistical office.]

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ARTICLES AFFECTED BY THE EXPORT AND TRANSIT EMBARGO.¹

I. ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

(a to c, export forbidden.)

(a) *Living animals.*

Poultry (ducks, geese, chickens, pigeons, etc.).
Fish.
Rabbits.
Horses, including colts.
Mules, including colts.
Asses, including colts.
Horned cattle (steers, heifers, calves, cows, oxen, beefers, bulls).
Sheep, lambs.
Hogs, also sucking pigs.
Goats.

(b) *Meat, meat products, fish (not live).*

Poultry, slaughtered, carved, etc., goose breasts, drumsticks, and livers.
Game birds, not live, carved, etc.
Fish, not live, fresh, salted, dried, smoked, etc.
Canned fish.
Meat, fresh, prepared (mutton, veal, lamb, beef, pork, goat, ham, bacon); entrails of cattle (fresh and dried); entrails, eatable.
Meat broth, inspissated.
Meat broth tablets.
Meat extract.
Canned meat.
Meat peptone.
Game animals, not live, carved, etc.
Calves stomachs in every form.
Rennet.
Sausage.

¹ The articles appearing hereinbelow under Ia to Ic and under II are affected only by export embargoes.

(c) *Milk, butter, animal fats.*

(Lanolin and wool grease. See Sec. IVe.)

Butter.
Buttermilk.
Intestinal tallow.
Intestinal fat.
Eggs of poultry and game birds.
White and yolk of egg.
Fats, animal, not specially mentioned above or below.
Fish blubber.
Fish oil.
Goose fat, goose lard.
Tanner's grease (degras), natural and artificial, also that made of oxidized fish oil (moellon).¹
Graves, greaves, for eating purposes.
Cheese.
Neat's foot grease.
Neat's foot oil.¹
Bone grease.
Bone oil.¹
Artificial butter (oleomargarine).
Artificial lard.
Glue fat.
Oleomargarine.
Milk, fresh, sterilized, hermetically sealed.
Milk, condensed.
Whey.
Oleomargarine.
Premier jus (oleomargarine tallow).
Cream.
Beef tallow and beef marrow.
Seal blubber.
Seal oil.
Mutton tallow.
Lard and lardlike fats.
Hog fat, hog lard.
Skin fat of belly of hog.
Soap grease.
Stearin tar.
Tallow of beef and mutton.
Animal fat, not specially named above or below.
Articles manufactured from dry milk (plasmon, sanatozen, and others).
Whale fat.
Whale blubber.
Train oil.
Whale bone fat.

(d) *Refuse, bristles, bones, etc.*

(Export and transit forbidden. Skins and hides, see Sec. XI.)

Refuse, animal, of all kinds, in a raw state, and fertilizers made therefrom.
Bristles in a raw, unelaborated, and unbundled state.

Catgut (twisted gut strings) of No. 567 of the customs tariff.

Manure, animal.

Horn meal (refuse from the elaboration of animal horns or horn products), not for the production of horn paste.

Horn clippings (refuse clippings and shavings from the working of horn).

Hoofs.

Claws.

Bone.

Horn pith (*Knochenzapfen*, *Hornpeddig*).

Raw, also freed from fat, for other purposes than carving.

Bone charcoal, powdered (only export forbidden).

II. SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES, BEDDING, AND FODDER.

(Only export forbidden.)

(a) *Grain, including rice.*

Buckwheat.

Dari (seed of *Sorghum tartaricum*).

Barley.

Oats.

Millet.

Indian corn.

Malt.

Rice.

Rye.

Spelt (bearded wheat).

Wheat.

(b) *Pulse.*

Pease.

Fodder (horse, etc.), beans.

Lentils.

Lupines.

Table beans.

Vetches.

(c) *Oleaginous fruits and seeds.*

Clubmoss seeds (lycopodium, witch meal).¹

Cotton seed.

Peanuts.

Seeds of turnips, etc. (ordinary and sugar beets, and others).

Grass seed (ray, timothy, canary, and other grasses).

Hemp seed.

Clover seed (red clover, lucern, serradilla

esparcet, white clover, and others).

Copra.

Flaxseed meal.

Flaxseed.

Carrot seed.

Palm kernels.

Rapeseed.

Coleseed.

Sesame.

Soy beans.

Sunflower seed.

¹ Transit also forbidden.

(d) *Mill products from grain (including rice) and pulse.*

Flakes of grain, as oats, corn, and rice.
 Peeled grain, as barley, oats.
 Grits of grain, as corn, wheat, rice.
 Groats of grain, as buckwheat, oats.
 Bran of grain, as barley, oats, millet, corn, rye, wheat, and rice.
 Flour of grain (buckwheat, barley, oats, millet, corn (dari), malt, rye, spelt, and wheat), also coarse rye and wheat meal.
 Flour of pulse (beans, peas, lentils).
 Flour of rice.
 Coarse ground grain, as barley, corn, rye, and wheat.
 Coarse ground pulse.
 Mill products, other, as:
 Buckwheat, hulled.
 Peas, shelled, etc. (pea groats, split peas, etc.).
 Rolled barley.
 Hulled oats.
 Shelled millet.
 Lentils (shelled).
 Rice, including broken rice, polished.
 Rice refuse.

(e) *Groceries and substitutes, cacao products, tobacco and tobacco products.*

Date seeds, roasted.
 Acorns, roasted.
 Ground nuts (earth chestnuts), roasted. } As coffee substitutes.
 Figs, roasted.
 Acorn cacao.
 Fig coffee.
 Oat cacao.
 Coffee, raw, roasted.
 Coffee substitutes not named above or below.
 Cacao, raw in beans; roasted.
 Cacao, roasted, shelled, ground, etc.
 Cacao paste.
 Pressed cacao cakes.
 Cacao powder.
 Cacao products.
 Grain coffee.
 Malt coffee.
 Malt, burnt, roasted, caramelized. } As coffee substitutes.
 Carrots, roasted.
 Pepper, black and white.
 Chocolate.
 Chocolate substitutes.
 Tobacco and tobacco products:
 Tobacco leaves.
 Raw tobacco.
 Tobacco ribs and stalks.
 Tobacco lye.
 Carrots, sticks, and rolls for the production of snuff.
 Smoking tobacco, cut.

Tobacco and tobacco products—Contd.

Pipe tobacco in rolls, sheets.
 Snuff and chewing tobacco in rolls, sheets.
 Tobacco meal, tobacco dust.
 Paper made of stalks of ribs of tobacco leaves.
 Cigars.
 Cigarettes.
 Refuse from tobacco leaves and from tobacco products, also mixed with refuse from raw tobacco (scraps).

Tea.

Roots and parts of roots, roasted. } As coffee substitutes.
 Chicory (chicory roots), roasted. }
 Sugar beets, roasted. }
 Chicory (chicory roots), dried.

(f) *Potatoes, "culinary" plants, (except garlic and horseradish), fresh, dried, cooked, or otherwise preserved; sugar beets.*

Artichokes.
 Bamias (*Bamien*).
 Sweet potatoes.
 Artemisia.
 Kale.
 Cauliflower.
 Beans.
 Borage.
 Savoy.
 Borecole.
 Broccoli.
 Brussels chicory.
 Butterkohl.
 Mushrooms.
 Dill.
 Tarragon.
 Eggplant.
 Endive.
 Peas.
 Tarragon.
 Prickly lettuce.
 Green cabbage.
 Cucumbers.
 Dill.
 Viper grass.
 Hop sprigs.
 Hyssop.
 Tarragon.
 Headed cabbage.
 Carrots.
 Potatoes.
 Potato flakes.
 Potato flour.
 Sliced potatoes.
 Potato chips.
 Carrot.
 Kohlrabi.
 Turnip-rooted cabbage (as human food).
 Herbs for food.
 Herb tea for drinking (Paraguay tea, etc.).

Squash.
Leek.
Laurel leaves.
Corn cobs.
Marjoram.
Cassava roots.
Manioca roots.
Maté leaves.
Sea cabbage.
Eggplant.
Melons.
Morels.
Parsley.
Chanterelles.
Mushrooms, edible, not named above or below.

Leek.
Purslane.
Radishes.
Corn salad.
Winter radishes.
Rhubarb.
Brussels sprouts.
Red (purple) cabbage.
Carrots, beets, Teltow turnips, and similar root vegetables for human consumption.
Lettuce.
Beets.
Sage.
Edible seeds.
Sauerkraut.
Savoy.
Edible mushrooms.
Viper grass (*scorzonera*).
Celery (tuberous celery, stalk or blanched celery).
Asparagus.
Broccoli.
Spinage.
Brussels sprouts.
Woodruff.
Teltow turnips.
Thyme.
Tomatoes.
Truffles.
White cabbage.
Savoy.
Witloof.
Sugar beets.
Onions for eating purposes.

(g) *Fruit and berries, fresh, dried, cooked, or otherwise preserved.*¹

Apples.
Apricots.
Pears.
Strawberries.
Elderberries.
Black currants.
Hipberries.

Whortleberries.
Raspberries.
Elderberries.
Currants.
Cherries.
Red bilberries.
Mirabelles.
Unfermented fruit juice.
Peaches.
Plums (prunes, mirabelles, reineclaudes, *Krickeln*, bullaces, and other plums).
Red oilberries.
Prunelles.
Quinces.
Reineclaudes.
Juniper berries.
Mahaleb cherries (a kind of sour cherry).
Grapes.
Prunes.

(h) *Vegetable fats, fatty vegetable oils, fatty acids.*

Dika.
Ankara (a cocoanut butter).
Bankul nut oil.
Bassia oil.
Olive oil.
Cottonseed oil.
Cotton stearin.
Ben oil.
Oil of bitter almonds (fatty).
Bean oil (soy and other oils).
Beechnut oil.
Chaulmugra oil.
Cocotine (edible grease made of cocoanut oil).
Degras.²
Oil of cameline.
Elupe oil.
Peanut oil.
Fatty acids, not specially named.
Shea butter.
Grana oil.
Hemp oil.
Wood oil.
Illipe oil.
Cacao butter.
Cocoanut oil (cocoanut butter, grease, tal-
low).
Copra oil.
Croton oil.
Artificial lard (chiefly of vegetable oils).
Squash seed oil.
Lavat oil.
Linseed oil.
Laurel oil, fatty.
Madia oil.
Corn oil (corn germ oil).
Margaric acid.
Poppy oil.

¹ Except nuts, candied fruits, fruit pastes, and jellied fruits.

² Transit also forbidden.

Mowra oil.
 Nutmeg butter (nutmeg balsam, fatty nutmeg oil).
Niger oil.
 Nut oil.
 Oil dregs.
 Oleic acid.
 Palm butter.
 Palmin.
 Palmitin.
 Palm kernel oil.
 Peach kernel oil.
 Vegetable fats, not specially named above or below.
 Piny tallow.
 Rapeseed oil.
 Rice oil.
 Castor oil.
 Mustard oil.
 Sesame oil.
 Sesame oil fatty acid.
 Shea butter.
 Soy oil.
 Sunflower seed oil.
 Stearic acid.
 Oil of black alder.
 Sulfur oil.
 Tallow, vegetable, not specially named above or below.
 Tea seed oil (Chinese tree oil).
Turnante oil.
 Grape seed oil.
 Wool grease stearin.

(1) *Pastry, macaroni, etc., sugar, kindermehl, starch.*

Pastry of all kinds (except Nuremberg gingerbread and spice nuts).¹
 Bread.
 Dextrin sirup.
 Dextrose.
 Powdered sugar.
 Colored sugar.
 Fruit sugar.
 Fruit-sugar sirup.
 Green sugar.
 Gelatin, vegetable, and gelatin glue powder.²
 Glucose.
 Candied honey.
 Strained honey.
 Dog cakes (dog biscuit).
 Invert sugar sirup.
 Cakes.
 Wafers, of flour.
 Caramel (burned sugar).
 Potato flour.
 Potato noodles.
 Potato starch.

Kindermehl.
 Levulose (fruit sugar).
 Cornstarch.
 Cornstarch flour.
 Corn meal.
 Macaroni.
 Maltose.
 Maltose sugar.
 Maltose sugar sirup.
 Almond substitutes.
 Unleavened bread.
 Flour wafers.
 Molasses.
 Fodder prepared with molasses.
 Loaf sugar, ground.
 Sealing wafers of dough.
 Noodles.
 Wafers of flour, groats, or gluten.
 Wafers.
 Pumpernickel (Westphalian brown bread).
 Refined (loaf) sugar.
 Rice starch.
 Rice-starch flour.
 Cane sugar.
 Beet tops.
 Beet juice.
 Beet sirup.
 Beet sugar.
 Ship biscuit.
 Rolls.
 Wafers of dough.
 Sirup.
 Starch.
 Starch products of tariff numbers 174 and 175, for instance, gluten flour.
 Glue and finishing substances containing starch flour.
 Gluten, including granulated, dried, or changed by fermentation (albumen glue)
 Paste (size), liquid or dried.
 Manioc.
 Flour, East Indian.
 Arrowroot flour.
 Sago.
 Sago substitutes (groats of potatoes)
 Sago flour.
 Salep powder.
 Starch, roasted.
 Dextrin.
 Tapioca, tapioca flour.
 Bassorin.
 Starch flour.
 Starch sirup.
 Starch sugar.
 Alimentary paste.
 Grape sugar.
 Waffles.
 Wheat flakes, roasted.
 Sugar of all kinds.

¹ Exportation of Nuremberg gingerbread and spice nuts not prohibited even if they have a slight addition or a thin covering of cacao or chocolate.

² Transit also forbidden.

Sugar drainings (sirup, molasses).
Browning.
Sugar colors.
Powdered sugar.
Sugar molasses.
Biscuit.

(k) *Hay and other fodders of all kinds; bedding and straw.*

(Bran and shorts. See above under d.)
Pine needles (bedding).
Bean fodder meal (residue from extraction of oil from soy beans).
Distiller's wash or swill.
Peanut cakes (peanut-cake flour).
Turnips.
Fodder lime.
Fodder herbs.
Fodder beets of all kinds.
Grain straw.
Green fodder.
Chopped straw.
Hemp cakes, even ground.
Millet shells.
Millet chaff.
Hay, including clover hay.
Hay-fodder meal.
Chaff.
Coffee hulls.
Coffee-hull meal as admixture to cattle feed.
Cacao shells.
Potato pulp, even in form of bran (pulp bran).
Turnip-rooted cabbage as cattle feed.
Coconut (oil) cakes.
Coconut-cake flour.
Copra cakes, even ground.
Squash-seed cakes, even ground.
Leaves (bedding).
Flax cakes.
Linseed meal.
Linseed cakes, even ground.
Corn eyes.
Corn-eye cakes (corn-eye-cake flour).
Corn-eye-oil cakes (corn-eye-oil-cake flour).
Corncobs, stripped.
Corncob flour.
Malsolin (residue from cornstarch production).
Corn-oil cakes (corn-oil-cake flour).
Corn residue (from oil production).
Corn-meal fodder (refuse product from cornstarch production).
Malt germs.
Malt residuum (brewer's dregs).
Molasses "strength" fodder.
Poppy-seed cakes.
Carrots.
Moss (bedding).
Mourea-seed cakes (mourea-seed-oil cakes).
Oil cakes (oil-cake meal).

Oleaginous-seed cakes (oleaginous-seed-cake meal).
Palm-kernel cakes (palm-kernel-cake meal).
Pulp bran.
Rapeseed cakes.
Rice straw.
Distiller's wash, residual liquid from molasses.
Chaff from grain of all kinds.
Bedding, not specially named above or below.
Straw, not specially named above.
Peat dust, peat litter.
Brewer's dregs.
Turnips.
Sugar-beet shreds, lixiviated.

(l) *Drinks, juices of fruits and plants, yeast.*

Apple juice.
Arrak.
Ether alcohol (ether mixed with or dissolved in alcohol).
Beer yeast.
Birch water.
Brandy (including liquor, arrak, rum, cognac, Kirschwasser, and Zwetschgengewasser).
Strawberry juice.
Fennel sirup.
Fruit juices, not specially named above or below.
Fruit sirup, not specially named above or below.
Jellies (vegetable).
Yeast of all kinds.
Whortleberry juice.
Raspberry vinegar.
Raspberry juice.
Raspberry sirup.
Hoffmann's Balm of Life.
Hoffman's Drops.
Ginger juice.
Ginger sirup.
Current juice.
Current sirup.
Carmelite water.
Cherry juice.
Cherry sirup.
Cherry water (*Kirschwasser*).
Krauseminz (*Mentha crispata*) sirup.
Field poppy sirup.
Cognac.
Buckthorn-berry sirup.
Liqueur.
Liquor (ether alcohol, Hoffmann's Drops).
Manna sirup.
Marmalade.
Mastic spirits.
Mulberry sirup.
Carmelite water.
Poppy sirup.
Fruit juices.

Fruit jelly.
 Peppermint sirup.
 Peppermint spirits.
 Plant juices.
 Plant sirup.
 Orange-blossom sirup.
 Orange juice.
 Orange-peel sirup.
 Rhum.
 Juices of fruits and plants, not specially named above or below.
 Sweet spirits of niter.
 Muriatic ether (sweet spirit of salt).
 Marmalade.
 Sirup (fruit and plant sirup).
 Alcohol.
 Tropical fruit juices, not specially named above or below.
Trasterbranntwein (weak spirit distilled from fermented husks of grapes).
 Violet sirup.
 Elderberry juice.
 Elderberry spirits.
 Alcohol.
 Wine lees.
 Absinthe.
 Cinnamon sirup.
 Lemon juice.
 Lemon sirup.
 Zwetschenwasser ("prune water").

III. ARMS, AMMUNITION, POWDER, EXPLOSIVES.

(See also Sections IV: "Mineral oils, anthracite coal tar, tar oils, organic products for the manufacture of explosives and coal tar dyes, etc."; VII: "Electro-technical productions and necessities"; and IX: "Ores, coal, base metals and products therefrom.")

(a) Arms.

1. Small arms and parts thereof:
 - Bayonets.
 - Daggers.
 - Dagger blades.
 - Dirks.
 - Guns.
 - Parts of guns, as—
 - Trigger guards.
 - Springs.
 - Hammers.
 - Barrels.
 - Stocks.
 - Locks.
 - Closing mechanism.
 - Breech closures.
 - Carbines.
 - Lances.
 - Pistols, including light pistols.
 - Rapiers, rapier blades.
 - Revolvers.

1. Small arms and parts thereof—Contd.
 - Parts of guns, as—Continued.
 - Sabers.
 - Saber blades.
2. Other weapons, and parts thereof.
 - Ordinance (cannon, howitzers, mortars, etc.).
 - Parts of ordinance, as:
 - Barrels.
 - Carriages.
 - Machine guns.
 - Machine-gun parts.
 - Mines.
 - Torpedo frames.
 - Torpedo batteries.
 - Torpedo launching tubes.
 - Torpedoes.
 - Torpedo parts, other.
 - Sighting devices.

(b) Ammunition.

Bombs.
 Projectiles.
 Shell.
 Case shot.
 Cartridges (artillery).
 Cartridges, small-arm, including illuminating cartridges.
 Shrapnel.

(c) Powder and explosives.

Ammonite.
 Astralite.
 Ballistite.
 Bellite.
 Cheddite.
 Cordite.
 Cresylite.
 Dahmenite.
 Donarite.
 Dualin.
 Dynamite.
 Dynamite glycerin.
 Ecrasite.
 Fillite.
 Fördite.
 Gelatin dynamite.
 Gelatin glycerin.
 Glycerin gelatin mixtures.
 Carbonite.
 Coronite.
 Lyddite.
 Meganite.
 Melinite.
 Mobilite.
 Permonite.
 Petroclastite.
 Picrate (of ammonia, potassium, sodium).
 Picrate powder.
 Plastomenite.
 Progressite.
 Powder.

Rhexite.
Roburite.
Securite.
Explosive gelatin.
Trinitrocresol.
Vigorite.
Westphalite.
(d) *Articles serving in the manufacture of arms, ammunition, powder, and explosives, and other munitions of war.*

Acetone.
Acetyl cellulose.
Antimony.
Ethyl ether.
Clubmoss seeds (*Lycopodium*, witch meal).
Nitrated cotton.
Centralite (I and II; I=diethyldiphenylcarbamide; II=dimethyldiphenylcarbamide).
Chlorates of barium, calcium, potassium, sodium, strontium.
Dinitrotoluol.
Wire shears.
Acetic ether.
Pine resin.
Caltrops.
Gelatin, vegetable.
Gelatin glue powder.
Projectile primers.
Cannon primers.
Glycerin.
Graphite.¹
Charcoal.
Metallic cases for artillery and small-arm cartridges.
Lime, acetate of.
Camphor, including artificial—that is, that produced synthetically.
Chlorate of potassium.
Fulminate of silver.
Bone charcoal, powdered (export only forbidden).
Collodium wool.
Colophony.²
Balls and bullets for firearms.
Illuminating torches.
Brass plates for cartridge shells (artillery and small-arm).
Oxalate of sodium.
Nitrogelatin.
Nitroglycerin.
Nitro lignose.
Nitrotoluol.
Nitrocellulose.
Peddigrohr ("pith cane") over 3 mm. thick.
Perchlorates: Of barium, potassium sodium.

¹ The export and transit carriage of retort graphite is permitted, and the export and transit carriage of graphite crucibles and of refuse from graphite crucibles is prohibited.
² Except violin resin in formed pieces (obolephony for violins, violoncellos, and bass viols).

Tampions.
Phosphorus.
Picric acid.
Pyroxylin (nitrated cotton).
Mercury.
Rockets (illuminating, signal, exploding).
Nitrates, as: Nitrate of ammonia, of barium, of potassium, of copper, of soda.
Nitric acid.
Gunstocks, crude, partially or wholly finished.
Guncotton.
Shot for firearms.
Sulfur.
Sulfuric acid.
Nitroglycerine.
Explosive primers.
Steel bodies for projectiles, crude, and preliminarily bored.
Turpentine oil.
Toluol.
Trinitrobenzol.
Trinitrotoluol.
Celloidin (nitrocellulose).
Cellulose, nitrated.
Primers of all kinds (percussion caps, time fuses, double primers, etc.).
Forsyth's primers.
Fuses.
Fulminating primers.

IV. MINERAL OILS, ANTHRACITE COAL TAR, TAR OILS, ORGANIC PRODUCTS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF EXPLOSIVES AND COAL-TAR DYES, DYES AND PIGMENTS, WOUND-DRESSING APPLIANCES AND MEDICINES, FERTILIZERS, AND OTHER CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.

(See also Sections III c and d: "Powders and explosives as well as articles serving in the manufacture of these goods.")

(a) *Mineral oils, crude and refined.*

Bensine, crude and refined.
Asphalt, natural, liquid.
Brown coal-tar oils.
Fuel petroleum.
Cylinder oil.
Petroleum, crude and refined.
Mineral tar, natural, liquid.
Gas oils.
Gasoline.
Tar.
Kerosene (fuel petroleum).
Illuminating oil (fuel petroleum).
Ligroin.
Lubricating oil.
Masut.

Mineral oils, not named specially above or below.

Mineral lubricating oils.

Naphtha.

Paraffin oils.

Petroleum, crude or refined.

Petroleum asphalt.

Petroleum ether.

Petroleum pitch.

Petroleum spirit.

Petrol coke.

Cleaning oil.

Crude benzine.

Crude naphtha.

Residue from the distillation of mineral oils.

Heavy benzine.

Solar oils.

Motor oils.

Vaseline oil.

Paraffin oil.

(b) *Anthracite coal tar, anthracite coal-tar oils, including the oily distillates from anthracite coal-tar oils.*

Anthracene oil.

Asphalt naphtha.

Benzol (anthracite coal benzene).

Cumol.

Hydrocarbon (hydrocarbide).

Carbolineum.

Carbol oil.

Creosote oil.

Solvent benzol (solvent naphtha).

Naphtha (thinly liquid product of distillation of anthracite coal tar).

Naphthaline oil.

Heavy benzol.

Anthracite coal tar (coke oven tar and gas works tar, both including thick tar and tar thickenings).

Anthracite coal-tar oils, light and heavy, not specially named above or below.

Toluol (methylbenzol).

Xylol (dimethylbenzol).

(c) *Organic products utilizable in the production of explosives and coal-tar dyes (except benzoic acid and its salts).*

Acetanilid (antifebrin).

Acetessigester.

Aldehyde.

Alpha. (See under the next following syllable, as: Alphanaphthol and alphanaphthylamin; see Naphthol and Naphthylamin.)

Amido (Amino) compounds, as:

Amidoacetanilid.

Amidoazobenzol, amidoazotoluol, amidoazoxylol (together with their sulphates).

Amidobenzaldehyd.

Amido benzol, naphthaline, naphthols, toluols, xylols (together with their sulphates and carbonates, as: Bamma acid, H acid, J acid, S acid, SS acid).

Amidobromic and amidochloric compounds.

Amidocresols.

Amidonitro compounds.

Amidophenols.

Amidosalicylic acids.

Amylchinolmiodid.

Anilin, anilin oil, anilin compounds.

Anisidins.

Anthrachinon, anthrachinon compounds (nitro, amido, chloranthrachinons; nitro, chlor, nitroamido, amidochlor anthrachinons; their sulfo and carbon acids).

Anthranilic acid.

Anthranilic acid methylether.

Anthranilic salts.

Anthracene.

Ethyl compounds, as:

Ethyl acetate (acetic ether).

Ethyl anilin, toluidins.

Ethylamidophenol.

Ethylbenzyl anilin, toluidins.

Azobenzol and other azo compounds.

Azoxystilbenedisulfo acids and other azoxy compounds.

Benzaldehyde.

Benzidam (anilin).

Benzidin and benzidin compounds.

Benzol and benzol compounds (amido, nitro, chlorbenzols; nitrochlor, nitroamido, amidochlorbenzols; their sulfo and carbon acids).

Benzo compounds, as: Benzophenon.

Benzoyl compounds, as: Benzoyl chlorid.

Benzyl compounds, as benzylanylin, benzylchlorid, benzyltoluidin.

Beta. (See under the next following syllable, as: Betanaphthol. See Naphthol.)

Bi. (See under the next following syllable, as: Binitrobenzol, binitrochlorbenzol, binitotoluol. See Nitro compounds.)

Oil of bitter almonds, artificial, containing chlorin.

Brombenzol.

Chimolin.

Chloramido (chloramino) compounds.

Chloranilins.

Chloranisidin.

Chlorethyl and chlorethyl compounds.

Chlorbenzaldehyde.

Chlorbenzols and chlorbenzol compounds.

Chlorbenzyl and chlorbenzyl compounds.

Chloracetic acids.

Chlorhydrins.

Chlorcarbonoxyd (phosgen).

Chlormethyl and chlormethyl compounds.

Chlornitro compounds.

- Calortoluol and chlortoluol compounds (sulfo and carbon acids).
 Chloroxylol and chloroxylol compound (sulfo and carbon acids).
 Cleve acid.
 Cumidins and cumidin compounds.
 Delta acid.
 Di. (See under the next following syllable, as:)
 Dianisidin. (See Anisidin.)
 Diethylanilin, diethylamidophenol, diethyltoluidin. (See Ethyl compounds.)
 Dinitrobenzol, dinitrochlorbenzol, dinitrotoluol. (See Nitro compounds.)
 Diphenylamin. (See Phenylamin.)
 Diazo compounds.
 Dioxybenzol (pyrocatechin, hydrochinin, resorcin) and other dioxy compounds.
 Acetic ether.
 Acetic acid (glacial acetic acid).
 Acetic acid anhydrid.
 Formaldehyd.
 Freund's acid.
 Gallic acid.
 Hydrols and their substitution products, as: Tetramethyl, tetraethyl, diamidobenzhydrol.
 Hydroxylamin.
 Isatin.
 Camphor substitute.
 Carboic acid and its derivatives. (See Phenol.)
 Carbonyl chlorid.
 Ketons and their substitution products, as: Tetramethyl, tetraethyldiamidodiphenylketon.
 Carbon oxychlorid.
 Cresols.
 Cresotin acids.
 Vat powder.
 Cyanol (anilin).
 Lucidol.
 Meta. (See under the next following syllable, as: Metacresotin acid and metanitrilin; see Cresotin acids and Nitrilin.)
 Metanilin acid.
 Methyl compounds, as: Methylamidophenol, methyl, methylethyl, methylbenzyl, anilins, and toluidins.
 Mirbane essence (Nitrobenzol).
 Mono. (See under the next following syllable, as: Monochloracetic acid, monomethylanilin; see Chloracetic acids and Methyl compounds.)
 Naphthalidin (naphthylamin).
 Naphthalin and Naphthalin compounds (nitro, amido chlor naphthalins; nitro, chlor nitroamido, amido; chlor naphthalins; their sulfo and carbon acids).
 Naphthion acids, naphthion salts (naphthionates), as: Naphthionate of sodium, naphthionic acid compounds.
 Naphthols and naphthol compounds (nitro, amido, chlornaphthols; nitrochlor, nitro, amido, amidochlor, naphthols; their sulfo acids, as Neville-Winther acid, crocein acid (Bayer's acid), Schäffer's acid, F acid, chromotrop acid, and carbon acids).
 Naphthyl compounds, as naphthylamins, naphthylaminsulfo acids.
 Naphthylene compounds, as Naphthylen-diamins.
 Nitramon.
 Nitranilin and nitranilin compounds.
 Nitro compounds, as: Nitro, nitro amido, nitrochlor anthrachinons, naphthalins, naphthols, toluols, xylols; their sulfo and carbon acids; nitroanilins, nitrobenzaldehyde, nitrobenzol (mirbane essence), nitrochlorbenzol, nitrosalicylic acid.
 Nitroso compounds.
 Ortho. (See under the next following syllable, as: Orthocresotinic acid; see Cresotinic acids.)
 Oxamin developer.
 Oxybenzoic acid and other oxy compounds.
 Para. (See under the next following syllable, as: Parannitrilin; see Nitrannilin.)
 Phenanthren.
 Phenetidin and Phenetidin compounds.
 Phenol (benzophenol, carboic acid, phenyl alcohol, phenylic acid, oxybenzol, anthracite coal-tar creosote) and its derivatives, as: Amido (amino) phenols, bromphenol, chlorphenol, diamidoresorcin, dioxybenzols (pyrocatechin), hydrochinon, resorcin, nitrophenols (trinitrophenol) [picric acid], nitrosophenol (chinoxim), phenolsulfo acids.
 Phenyl and phenylen compounds, as: Phenylamin (anilin), phenylendiamins, phenylendiaminsulfo acid.
 Phosgen (chlorcarbonoxyd).
 Phthalic acid and phthalic acid compounds.
 Propiolic acid.
 Propionic acid.
 Pyrogallol and pyrogallol compounds.
 Salicylic acid and salicylic acid compounds.
 Sulfanilic acid and sulfanilic acid compounds.
 Tetra, see under next following syllable, as: Tetrachlorbenzol, see Chlorbenzol.
 Thiosalicylic acid.
 Thiotoluidin compounds.
 Tolidin and tolidin compounds.
 Toluidins and toluidin compounds.
 Toluol and toluol compounds (nitro, amido, chlor, coluols; nitrochlor, nitroamido, amidochlor toluols; their sulfo and carbon acids).

Toluylendiamins and toluylen compounds.
Tolyl compounds.

Tri, see under the next following syllable,
as: Trichloracetic acid, trinitrotoluol, see
Chloracetic acid and Nitro compounds.

Xylidin. (See Xylidin compounds.)

Xylo and xylo compounds (nitro, amido,
chlor xylois; nitrochlor nitroamido,
amidochlor xylois; their sulfo and carbon
acids).

Cinnamic acid.

(d) *Paints and dyes,¹ not prepared, not in
packages for retail.²*

1. Organic dyes.

a. Natural dyes (vegetable and animal
dyes).

Alkanna extract.

Berberis extract.

Berberin.

Chlorophyll.

Campeachy wood extracts.

Balls of woad.

Braslien.

Nettles for production of chlorophyll.

Lac dye.

Litmus dyes.

Yellow wood extracts.

Dyer's weed extracts.

Hematein.

Hematoxylin.

Indigo, natural.

Indigo extract.

Carmines red, carminette.

Cheese colors (casein colors) of vegetable
dyes.

Madder extract.

Madder paints and dyes (madder bloom,
madder carmine, garanceux, garancin,
colorin).

Curcumin.

Maclurin.

Morin.

Annatto.

Quercitron extract.

Quercitin.

Red dyewood extracts.

Safflower extract.

Safflower carmine.

Safflower yellow.

Safflower red.

Saffron extract.

Sandalwood extracts.

Cochineal, wild, tame.

Cochineal, ungenuine (animal kermes,
kermes grains, alkermes).

Cochineal carmine.

Indian yellow (purree).

Sepia.

Vegetable and animal dyes, not specially
named above.

b. Artificial dyes.¹

Anilin dyes.

Anthracene (alizarin) dyes.

Azo dyes.

Chinolin dyes.

Gallic acid dyes, as: Gallein, gallocyanin,
gallamin blue.

Indigo dyes.

Nitro dyes.

Sulfur dyes.

Other artificial and tar dyes not specially
named.

2. Mineral colors.

a. Mineral colors which are natural or pre-
pared from the refuse of industries.

Earth colors (burned, ground, washed, or
further prepared color earths (except
chalk, including the so-called Neuburg
chalk), ores), as: Iron oxid² (even iron
oxid hydrate), natural or artificial (also
yellow ochre, even ground with oil or
oil varnish).

Manganese ore, zinc ores (calamine, zinc-
blende), cobalt ores (zaffre), and other
ores.

Bolus (Cyprian, Lemnian, Maltese, Strie-
gau, Sienna, and sealed earth).

Umber (Cologne, Cyprian, Sicilian).

Veronese earth (Veronese green, green
earth).

Yellow earth (yellow Sienna earth).

¹ We have refrained from mentioning all names, since they show that dyes and paints are meant, thus: Brilliant blue, brilliant green, genuine blue, genuine red, naphthalin yellow, neutral blue, victoria blue, victoria green.

² Forbidden on the contrary are the exportation and transit carriage of white lead, zinc white, lithopone white, iron oxyd, iron minium, rubbed on with oil or oil varnish; of paper printing color of lamp black, or copper printing ink produced with linseed oil or oil varnish, not in packages for retail, and of graphite (except retort graphite), formed or in packages for retail.

³ Exportation of overglaze color made of iron, chromic, and cobalt oxid for mixing with colorless glaze or enamel, as well as enamel paste and clay paste, not forbidden.

Asphalt brown.
Cassel earth.
Oil black (fine powdered black chalk).
Mineral black (fine powdered black chalk).
Grüdeschwarz ("ember" black).
Charcoal black.
Coke black.
Graphite (powdered black lead, bismuth black lead, plumbago, stove polish), formed (in tablets, blocks, or the like) or in packages for retail.¹
Refuse and by-products of industry, utilisable as earth colors.

b. Artificial mineral colors (pigments).

Antimony colors:

Algarot (antimony oxychlorid).
Antimonial cinnabar (antimony oxy-sulfid).
White lead substitute (oxid of antimony).
Naples yellow (antimonial yellow antimonate of lead).

Arsenic color: Orpiment.

Barium (baryta) colors:

Baryta yellow (yellow ultramarine, neutral chromate of barium).
Baryta green (mixture of Paris blue, chrome yellow, and heavy spar or permanent white).
Baryta white (permanent white, artificial sulfate of baryta, barium sulfate), even with white lead (Genoa, Hamburg, Dutch, Venetian white).

Lead colors:

Chromate of lead (chrome yellow).
Litharge (yellow oxid of lead), yellow (silver litharge) and red (gold litharge), powdered (yellow lead, massicot, sandix).
Red lead (minium, red oxid of lead).
White lead (basic carbonate of lead), even ground with oil or oil varnish.
Cassel yellow (oxychlorid of lead).
Naples yellow (basic antimonate of lead).
Patent yellow (Turner's yellow, oxychlorid of lead).

Calcium colors:

Lime chrome yellow, *Gelbin*.
Satin white.

Chrome colors:²

Baryta yellow (yellow ultramarine, neutral chromate of barium).
Chrome blue (chrome silicium phosphate).
Chrome yellow (chromate of lead).

Chrome colors—Continued.

Chrome orange.
Chrome red (chromic cinnabar, American vermilion chromate of lead).
Emerald green.
Zinc yellow (zinc chrome yellow, chromate of zinc).
Zinc green (mixture of zinc yellow and Paris blue).

Iron colors (see preceding note):

Berlin blue (ferrocyanide of iron, Prussian blue, Paris blue).
Iron brown.
Caput mortuum (colcothar, English red, Berlin red, iron minium), even ground with oil or oil varnish.
Siderin yellow (chromate of iron).
Turnbull's blue.

Cadmium colors: Cadmium yellow (cadmium sulfid).

Cobalt colors (see preceding note):

Stone or cobalt blue, powder blue cobalt glass, china blue, smalt.
Cobalt blue (Thenard's blue, Vienna blue, Leyden's blue, cobalt ultramarine).

* Ceruleum.

Cobalt yellow (Indian yellow, cobalt potassium nitrite).
Cobalt green (Rimmann's green, cobalt tin oxid).
Cobalt rose (cobalt red, arseniate or phosphate of cobalt).

Copper colors:

Schweinfurt green (emperor, meadow, English, patent, parrot green, copper acetate arsenite).
Mountain blue (copper, mineral, Hamburg blue, copper carbonate).
Mountain green (Brunswick green).
Blue verditer (green verditer).
Casselmann's green (basic copper sulfate).
Blue verditer, blue ashes.
Saxon blue, smalt.
Scheel's green (mineral green, Swedish green, copper arsenite).
Gentile's green (tin green, copper stannate).

Manganese colors:

Manganese white (carbonate of manganese).
Manganese violet (Nuremberg violet, phosphate of manganese).
Manganese brown.

Molybdene color: Molybdene blue (mineral blue, blue carmine).

¹ See also Section XV. Exportation and transit carriage of retort graphite permitted.

² Exportation of overglaze color made of iron, chromic, and cobalt oxid for mixing colorless glaze or enamel, as well as enamel paste and clay paste, not forbidden.

Mercury colors: Red sulfid of mercury (red cinnabar, patent red, Chinese red, vermillion).

Strontium colors: Strontian yellow (chromate of strontium).

Tungsten (wolfram) colors: Mineral yellow (tungstic or wolframic acid), wolfram blue (mineral blue, blue carmine).

Zinc colors:

Zinc ash (zinc oxid).

Zinc yellow (zinc chrome yellow, chromate of zinc).

Zinc gray (gray zinc oxid).

Zinc green (mixture of zinc yellow and Paris blue).

Zinc dust (poussière).

Zinc sulfid white (lithopone, lithopone white, zincolith, even ground with oil or oil varnish).

Zinc white (white zinc oxid, zinc bloom, even ground with oil or oil varnish).

Tin colors: Mosaic gold (tin disulfid).

c. Special mineral colors.

Bronze or metal colors, as:

Dutch metal, brass foil, gold tinsel.*

Silver tinsel.

Mosaic silver.

Tile ore.

Bronze powder.

Argentum musivum (tin-bismuth amalgam).

Ultramarine.

Lampblack (shining soot, soot black, gas black, finest lampblack, lacker black, acetylene soot, petroleum black, lamp-black barrels).

Printer's ink.

Plate black (Frankfort black).

Bone (ivory) black.

Druse black.

Printing inks:

Paper-printing ink, made of lampblack or plate black with linseed oil or oil varnish, not in packages for retail.

Others.

Asbestos paints (asbestos paste with color added).

d. Lakes, graduated mineral colors.

Lakes from natural organic dyestuffs, as:

Turkey berry lake, yellow wood lake, carmine lake (coloring lake made of cochineal).

Madder lake.

French purple.

Lakes made of coal-tar dyes (for instance, of indigo and indigo carmine).

Graduated mineral colors, as: Lime red (*Kalkrot*), fashionable red (*Moderot*) (baryta colored with coal-tar dyes).

e. Wound dressing materials and medicines.

Acetanilid (antifebrin).

Acidum acetylosalicylicum (acetylosalicylic acid, aspirin).

Actol.

Albargin.

Aloes.

Aluminum naphtholdisulfonicum (alumnol).

Alypin.

Arecolin, even bromohydrate of.

Argentamin.

Argentum (silver).

citricum (citrate of silver).

colloidale (colloidal silver).

gelatosum.

lacticum (lactate of silver).

natricaseinicum (casein silver).

nitricum (nitrate of silver).

nucleinicum (nucleinate of silver).

protalbinicum (protalbin of silver).

proteanicum (protein silver, protargol).

sulfo-ichthyolicum (ichthyolsulfate of silver).

Argonin (casein silver).

Argyrol.

Ether (ethylether), also ether *pro narcosi*.

Ethylendiamin silver phosphate solution.

Atropin, its salts and compounds.

Bromin, bromhydric acid, salts of bromic acid, salts of bromhydric acid, organic bromin compounds.

Cascara sagrada and its compounds.

Cinchona bark.

Quinine, quinine salts, and quinine compounds.

Chloralhydrate.

Chlorethyl and chlormethyl in tubes and phials.

Chloroform, even chloroform *pro narcosi*.

Coca leaves.

Colchicin.

Collargol.

Diethylbarbituric acid and its salts (for instance, medicinal).

Digitalis leaves and their preparations, such as digitalen, etc.

Dubolsin, its salts and compounds.

Eucain.

Folliculi Sennae.

Formaldehyde solutions, paraformaldehyde.

Nutgalls.

Gliadin silver.

Gutta-percha paper.

Hegonon.

Hexamethylenetetramin (urotropin, formalin, aminoform, etc.).

Lunar caustic.

Ichthargan.

Iracacuanha root, even that free from emittin.

Itrol.

Iodin, raw iodine, hydriodic acid, salts of hydriodic acid organic iodine compounds.

Carbolic acid.

India rubber (gum, except gum arabic, acajou, cherry gum, gum tragacanth, Kuteera and Bassora gums).

Ooedin (even phosphate and hydrochlorate of).

Caffeine, its salts, compounds, and preparations.

Cresol, cresol soap solutions, lysol.

Largin (*protaibin* silver).

Luminal.

Mastic¹ and mastic preparations, such as mastisol.

Morphine, morphine salts and compounds, as dionin, heroin.

Narcotic mixtures (Schleich's and others).

Novargan.

Novocain, its compounds and preparations.

Opium and opium preparations, such as opium powder, opium tinctures, opium extract, pantopon.

Paraffin.

Pastes and salves of vegetable, animal, and mineral oils.

Peruvian balsam, even artificial (perugen).

Phenacetin.

Proponal.

Protaibin silver.

Pyrazolonum dimethylamino-phenyldimethylicum (pyramidon).

Pyrazolonum phenyldimethylicum (anti-pyrrin).

Pyrazolonum phenyldimethylicum salicylicum (salipyrin).

Mercury and mercurial salts, even in preparations, as salves, sublimate tablets.

Rhubarb and its preparations.

Rhizoma Hydrastis canadensis and its preparations.

Castor oil.

Salves. See Pastes and Mercury.

Salicylic acid and its salts.

Salvarsan, neosalvarsan.

Schleich's solutions and Schleich's tablets for their preparation.

Scopolamin (hyoscin) and its salts.

Semen Colchici (meadow saffron seed) and its preparations.

Senega root.

Senna leaves (*Folia Sennae*).

Silver albumose.

Silver albumen.

Silver compounds, organic and inorganic, as well as their preparations offered for healing purposes and not specially mentioned here.

Simaruba bark.

Sophol.

Styrax, raw or purified.

Suprarenin, adrenalin, paranephrin, epinephrin, ephrenan, and their compounds and preparations.

Thallinum sulfuricum and other salts of Thallin.

Theobromin, its salts, compounds, and preparations.

Tropacocain, its compounds and preparations.

Vaseline.

Veronal, *Veronal* sodium.

Tartaric acid.

Bismuth and bismuth compounds.

Wool grease, lanolin.

Zincum:

aceticum.

permanganicum.

sulfocarbolicum.

sulfuricum.

Citric acid.

Bandage wadding, bandage gauze, and other bandaging appliances.

Surgical and other medical instruments and apparatus; recognizable parts of fever thermometers.²

Bacteriological apparatus.

Material for bacteriological culture media, such as agaragar, litmus dye.

Prophylactic vaccines and immunizing sera, such as prophylactic sera, therapeutic sera, and diagnostic sera.

Experimental animals.

f. Fertilizers.

Ammonia, sulfate of.

Ammonia superphosphate.

Chilean saltpeter (nitrate of sodium).

Guano, artificial (fish, meat, blood guano, etc.).

Guano, natural.

Guano of all kinds, treated with acids.

Potassium salts:

Carnallite.

Kainite.

Sylvinit.

Hard salt.

Potassium raw salts.

Potassium fertilizer salts, including potassium fertilizer.

Chlorid of potassium.

¹ Except asphalt mastic (asphalt cement).

² Except instruments and apparatus exclusively intended for use in obstetrics and dentistry.

Potassium salts—Continued.

Sulfate of potassium.

Sulfate of potassium magnesia.

Nitrate of calcium.

Bone meal, also broken and coarse ground bone.

Bone meal treated with acids.

Superphosphates (raw phosphate, guano, bone meal, treated with acids), even mixed with other substances, as: Ammonia superphosphate.

Thomas slag, even ground (Thomas slag meal, Thomas phosphate meal).

g. Other chemical products.

Cuttings from incandescent-light mantles.

Alums, as: Chrome, iron, copper, alum; alumina alums (ammonia, potassium, sodium alum); so-called concentrated alum.

Formic acid.

Formic acid salts (formiates), as: Ammonia formiate, sodium formiate, alumina formiate.

Ammonia, anhydrous, condensed (liquid) of No. 379 of the tariff.

Ammoniacal liquor (gas water), even condensed of No. 271 of the tariff.

Argon of No. 379b of the statistical goods list.

Barium compounds:

Barium (baryta) colors. (See hereinbefore under d. 2 b.)

Barium chlorid and other baryta salts.

Barium oxid, barium superoxid, and other barium compounds.

Bauxite, purified (unpurified, see Section XV).

Sugar of lead (acetate and pyrolignite of lead), lead vinegar.

Boric acid and borax (borate of sodium), of No. 275 of the tariff.

Calcium carbid.

Centralite I and II (I=diethyldiphenylcarbamid, II=dimethyldiphenylcarbamid).

Cerium (cerium metal).

Cerium nitrate.

Cerium oxid sulfate (cerisulfate).

Cerium oxidul sulfate (cerosulfate).

Cerium salt solution (impregnating fluid).

Chlorin, condensed (liquidified) in bottles and tank wagons, of No. 379b of the statistical goods list.

Magnesium chlorid.

Sulfur chlorid.

Potassium cyanid.

Sodium cyanid.

Acetates, as: Barium acetate, acetate and pyrolignite of lead (lead sugar), acetate of potassium, acetate and pyrolignite of lime, acetates of vegetable alkaloids, acetate of copper (verdigris), acetate of sodium, acetate of alumina, acetate of tin.

Gaultheria (wintergreen) oil, artificial (salicylic acid) methylether.

Ashes of incandescent-light mantles.

Golden sulphid (pentasulfid of antimony).

Tempering powder.

Colophonic acid salts (resinates), as: Resinate of lead, resinate of lead manganese, resinate of copper, resinate of magnesium, resinate of manganese.

Wood alcohol (methyl alcohol), refined.

Potassium bichromate.

Potassium chromate.

Potassium hydroxid (caustic potash), solid and liquid (caustic lye).

Potassium manganate.

Potassium permanganate.

Potassium salts not elsewhere mentioned, and products therefrom.

Citrate of lime.

Cobalt oxid.

Collodium liquid (liquid in which to dip incandescent-light mantles).

Sulfate of copper.

Solution of thorium and cerium salts (impregnating fluid) of No. 317s of the statistical goods list.

Magnesia, carbonate, artificial.

Malonic acid and its compounds (malonic acid ether, diethyl malonic acid ether, etc.).

Lactic acid.

Sodium bichromate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium chromate.

Sodium carbonate. (See Soda.)

Nickel oxid.

Sulfate of nickel.

Oleates, linoleates, as: Linoleate of lead, linoleate of lead manganese, oleate of magnesia, manganoxydul (oleate of manganese).

Oxalic acid.

Phosphorus.

Phosphate of lime.

Phosphorus sulfids.

Potash (potassium carbonate, also potassium bicarbonate).

Pyridin bases.

Chlorid of ammonia.

Liquid ammonia, spirit of ammonia, spirit of hartshorn.

Nitric acid.

Nitro-muriatic acid.
 Nitrates: Of ammonia, of barium, of lead, of calcium, of cerium, of potassium, of sodium, of thorium, of alumina.
 Nitrites: Of ammonia, of potassium, of sodium.
 Hydrochloric acid.
 Sulfur.
 Bisulfid of carbon.
 Sulfid of sodium.
 Sulfuric acid.
 Sulfuric acid anhydrid (sulfur trioxid).
 Sulfates: Of ammonia, of anilin, of barium, of cerium (cerisulfate, cerosulfate), of iron (sulfate and protosulfate), of potassium, of copper, of magnesium, of sodium (glauber salts), of vegetable alkaloids, of thorium, of alumina, of zinc.
 Sulfurous acid.
 Sulfates of: Potassium, calcium, magnesium, sodium, alumina.
 Soda (carbonate of sodium); bleaching soda; boiler scale remedies containing soda; caustic soda, solid or liquid.
 Sulfuryl chlorid.
 Thorium.
 Thorium nitrate, thorium sulfate.
 Thorium salt solution (impregnating liquid).
 Alumina, artificial.
 Alumina hydrate.
 Roller composition for printer's rollers.
 Hydrogen gas.
 Bismuth salts and other bismuth compounds (except powders and rouges), as: Basic gallate of bismuth, salicylate of bismuth, nitrate of bismuth.
 Tin oxid, stannic acid, tin ashes or refuse of No. 301 of the tariff.
 Stannates and other tin compounds of Nos. 309 and 317r of the statistical goods list, as: Acetate of tin, chlorid of tin (tin butter, tin salt), ammoniacal chlorid of tin (pink salt), stannate of sodium.

V. VEHICLES.

(See also under sections VII: "Electrotechnical productions;" VIII: "Instruments and apparatus, optical glass;" XII: "Rubber and rubber goods;" and XIII: "Goods of the textile industry.")

(a) *Warships and military vehicles of all kinds, as well as their component parts and appurtenances.*

Gun carriages.
 Calissons.
 Limbers.
 Searchlight wagons.
 Field ovens.

Field kitchens.
 Field forges.
 Warships of all kinds.
 Sanitary wagons.
 Military vehicles, other.
 Torpedo protective nets.

(b) *Ships and ship receptacles.*

Boats.
 River and lake ships:
 Steamships.
 Motor ships.
 Sailing ships.
 Rowboats.
 Ocean ships:
 Steamships.
 Motor ships.
 Sailing ships.
 Ocean lighters.
 Pontoons.
 Floating docks.
 Tubular boilers for ships.

(c) *Aerial craft, as well as objects serving in their manufacture and in the carrying on of aerial navigation.*

Balloons (captive, free, pilot balloons).
 Kites.
 Aeroplanes (monoplanes, biplanes, etc.).
 Aeroplane hangars and tents.
 Airships.
 Airship sheds.
 Parts of aerial craft and hangars, and appurtenances, as:
 Aeronautical instruments.
 Driving gear (crank shafts, etc.).
 Cotton fabric, rubberized, for balloon covers.
 Benzine tanks.
 Free balloon covers.
 Skids.
 Elevating controls.
 Cover fabrics.
 Fuselages for aeroplanes.
 Motors.
 Nets for free balloons.
 Propellers, propeller blades.
 Searchlights.
 Searchlight carbons.
 Silk fabrics, varnished, for balloon covers.
 Longitudinal controls.
 Steel tubing.
 Steering planes.
 Control levers.
 Hydrogen gas.
 Cells.
 Cell fabric.
 Tenting cloth.

(d) Motor vehicles and parts thereof.

Automobiles, motorcycles, chassis with motor built in, all these of 6 and more stamped (*Steuer*) horsepower, together with finished changing gears (except electrically-driven motor vehicles without regard to horsepower, and tricycles); all parts of motor vehicles, as: Axles, crank shafts, and sprocket wheels, finished or unfinished, tires, tubes, protective covers for rubber tires, igniting devices of every kind.

(e) Bicycles and parts thereof.

Absteiler.
Axles.
Axle nuts.
Steps.
Brake levers.
Rims.
Forks.
Fork tubes.
Fork prongs.
Handle bar grips.
Chains.
Crown wheels.
Sprocket wheels.
Chain adjusters.
Cones.
Mud guards.
Ball bearing steering gear heads.
Bearing brasses.
Lamp holders.
Handle bars.
Hubs.
Oils.
Pedals.
Finished and unfinished fore and hind wheels.
Frames.
Tires.
Saddles.
Saddle posts.
Hinges.
Inner tubes.
Protective plating.
Protective covers for tires.
Spokes.
Steel balls.
Pedal cranks.
Crown wheels.
Sprocket wheels.
Tension rods.

(f) Ladders, transportable.

VI. MACHINERY.

Machines for making army and field cables.
Steam and hydraulic forging presses and parts thereof.

Electric machines:

Armatures, completed.

Choking coils.

Dynamo machines.

Electromotors.

Storage batteries, completed.

Transformers.

Converters.

Flat and round knitting machines up to No. 10, inclusive.

Hammers, mechanical (falling, air-pressure, spring hammers and other hammers driven by power transmission), and parts thereof.

Machines for producing wood pulp.

Long-arm quilting machines with arm over 50 cm. long.

Locomotives (steam), running on rails (locomotives with and without tenders, locomotive tenders) or not running on rails; parts thereof.

Machines for working metals, wood, or stone (machine tools), and parts thereof.

Riveting machines and parts thereof.

Paper-making machines.

Machines for filling cartridges.

Powder-making machines.

Machines for nailing soles.

Machines for sewing soles, not with chain stitch.

Machines for producing explosives.

Barb wire machines and parts.

Machines for making buttonholes in cloth.

Internal combustion motors (except horizontal).

VII. ELECTROTECHNICAL PRODUCTS AND REQUISITES.

(a) Machines.

Armatures, completed.

Choking coils.

Dynamo machines.

Electromotors.

Storage batteries, completed.

Transformers.

Converters.

(b) Articles connected with electric wiring.

Wires, ropes, strands of copper, aluminum and their alloys, bare or covered, spun or braided with fabrics, varnish, or rubber, with or without metal covering, with or without metal armoring; except flexible, insulated wires of short length, which, as component parts of electric lighting apparatus, are connected therewith or which are provided with contact arrangements on both ends.

(c) Telegraphic appliances and their component parts.

Type-printing telegraphs.
 Electromagnets.
 Inkers.
 Printing apparatus for long distances.
 Telegraphic receivers.
 Hughes apparatus.
 Inductors.
 Sounder telegraphs.
 Insulation testing instruments.
 Vacuum lightning protectors.
 Magnet inductors.
 Record tables.
 Morse recorders.
 Morse keys.
 Plate lightning protectors.
 Relays.
 Switches.
 Recording telegraphs.
 Current interrupters.
 Current reversers.
 Telegraph apparatus, transportable.
 Telegraph poles, of wood.
 Telegraph alarms.
 Telegraph works.
 Arrangements for the production of induction currents.
 Alarms.
 Alarm stands.
 Needle telegraphs.
 Component parts of wiring equipment which are not subject to an embargo in themselves when intended for such equipment (for instance, insulators).

(d) Telephone appliances (except wall and table stations), together with their component parts.

Office jacks for multiple switches.
 Inquiry apparatus.
 Army telephones.
 Lighting protectors.
 Bore cartridges.
 Bore safety fuses.
 Circuit-closing devices.
 Electromagnets.
 Field telephones.
 Arrangements for establishing telephone connection.
 Long-distance telephones.
 Operators' meters.
 Incandescent lamps.
 Main distributors for multiple switches.
 Receivers.
 Inductors.
 Cable drums for field and army cables.
 Inductor switchboards.

Carbon lightning protectors.
 Head receivers.
 Head telephones.
 Loud-speaking stations.
 Poles for aerial lines, of wood.
 Microphones.
 Microphone stations.
 Microtelephones.
 Patrol apparatus.
 Relays.
 Calling jacks.
 Switches.
 End signal galvanoscopes.
 Multiple switchboards.
 Fusing elements for carbon lightning protectors.
 Speaking batteries of so-called field elements.
 Speaking keys.
 Jumping signals.
 Subscriber jacks for multiple switches.
 Devices for producing induction currents.
 Break jacks of the trunk junction board.
 Alarms.
 Intermediate distributors.
 Component parts of wiring equipment which are not subject to an embargo in themselves, if they are intended for such equipment (for instance, insulators).

(e) Appliances for wireless telegraphy and telephony, together with their component parts.

Aerial conductors.
 Aerial masts.
 Detectors.
 Electromagnets.
 Receiving apparatus.
 Coherers.
 Spark inductors.
 Transmitter condensers.
 Receivers.
 Inductors.
 Condensers.
 Morse recorders.
 Morse keys.
 Radiators.
 Relays.
 Switches.
 Current interrupters.
 Current reversers.
 Interrupters, electrolytic.
 Devices for producing induction currents.
 Alarms.
 Wave meters.
 Component parts of wiring equipment which are not subject to an embargo in themselves, if they are intended for such equipment, as insulators.

(f) Medical instruments and apparatus.¹

Connecting apparatus.
 Apparatus for endoscopy.
 Apparatus, kinesipathic.
 Apparatus for high frequency therapy.
 Baths, hydroelectric.
 Radiating apparatus.
 Radioscopic screens.
 Electromagnets.
 Fat-reducing apparatus.
 Induction apparatus.
 Influence machines.
 Instruments, galvanocautic.
 Compresses, electrothermic (warming pillows, etc.).
 Light baths.
 Massaging apparatus.
 Regulating apparatus, tables.
 Rontgen apparatus, tubes.
 Protective devices against Rontgen rays (protective suits, gloves, walls).
 Valve tubes for Rontgen devices.
 Strengthening screens for Rontgen photographs.

(g) Other electrotechnic products.

Incandescent lights which, owing to their use, are subject to a special embargo; for instance, those for hand lamps, flash lights, and pocket lamps for telephone installations and medical purposes.
 Component parts of incandescent lights (pistons, sockets, platinum wires, prepared glass rods and tubes).
 Incandescent igniting apparatus.
 Hand lamps, pocket lamps, and flash lights, as well as batteries and storage batteries suited therefor; component parts of such lights and batteries.
 Insulating tubes with sheet-iron or sheet-steel covering, for electric lines.
 Light-pure carbons (homogeneous or provided with hard wire); except in sizes under the normal; petroleum coke.
 Mine-igniting apparatus.
 Searchlights and their component parts, except so-called searchlight lanterns.
 Special apparatus for transmitting commands and for long-distance compass transmission; component parts of such apparatus.
 Igniting apparatus for motor vehicles of every kind.

Moreover: Electrotechnic products not specially forbidden, if they are goods which, owing to their quality, composition, or use, fall under an export or transit embargo (as, parts of electric lighting devices for airships; ship installation material; electric pointing devices for big cannon; electric appurtenances of military vehicles).

VIII. INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS; OPTICAL GLASS.

(See also Sections IV c: "Wound-dressing materials and medicines;" and VII. Electrotechnical products and requisites.

Aeronautical and nautical measuring instruments, including goniometric, as:

Observation clocks.

Chronometers (nautical watches).

Sillometers.

Level quadrants.

Octants.

Mariner's compasses and appurtenances, including revolving compasses and their transmissions.

Sextants.

Sea gauges.

Breathing apparatus and apparatus for protection against smoke of all kinds.

Bacteriological apparatus.

Surgical and other medical instruments and apparatus;¹ parts of fever thermometers recognizable as such.

Telescopes and field glasses of all kinds.

Glass, gray, for snow goggles.

Mine and incandescent igniting apparatus.

Optical glass:

Crude and crudely pressed (even ground to test purity).

Prisms and lenses, partially elaborated.

Ground, mounted and unmounted:

Objectives, photographic; other optical glasses (lenses, prisms, objectives).²

Photographic apparatus.³

Nautical charts and manuals.

Safety lamps for mines, their appurtenances including igniting tape and all component parts.

Special apparatus for transmitting orders and for long-distance compass transmission; component parts of such apparatus.

¹ Except instruments and apparatus exclusively intended for use in obstetrics and dentistry.

² Except spectacles, nose glasses, burning glasses, microscopes, magnifying glasses, and optical belt lens, apparatus for illuminating the sea, buoys, ship lanterns, including the requisite lenses and prismatic strips with arched grinding.

³ Except cameras without objectives and except reproduction and enlarging apparatus.

Pocket tinder boxes with cerium iron or cerium zinc igniters.

Thermo bottles.

IX. ORES; COAL; BASE METALS AND GOODS THEREFROM.

(See also sections III, V, VI, VII, and VIII.)

(a) Ores.

Lead ores, lead ashes.

Chrome ores (chromite).

Iron ores:

Brown hematite.

Ferromanganese ore.

Blackband.

Magnetic iron ore.

Oolitic iron ore.

Liminite (bog ore).

Red hematite.

Siderite (spathic iron).

Clay ironstone (clay band).

Ferri ferrous gas-purifying composition, slag from smelteries, sinter for smelting.

Ferrocyanase slag.

Calcined pyrites.

Copper ores.

Manganese ores.

Molybdenum ores.

Nickel ores.

Nickel slag for smelteries.

Sulfur ore.

Iron pyrites.

Wolfram ores.

Zinc ashes (zinc oxid).

Zinc ores of all kinds.

(b) Coal.

Hard coal, anthracite, brown coal.

Coke.

Pressed coal (briquettes) made of hard and brown coal.

Other artificial fuels made of hard and brown coals.

(c) Base metals and products thereof.

1. Aluminium and its alloys.

Refuse.

Old metal (scrap).

Aluminium and its alloys, crude, elaborated (bars, sheets, blocks, castings), unelaborated (plates, rods,¹ sticks).

Aluminium powder.

Sheet aluminium.

Wire.²

Spun articles.

Woven ware.

Children's toys.

Strands.²

Magnallium (aluminium alloy).

Tubes.

Ropes.²

Shavings.

Goods, not mentioned hereinbefore, which consist wholly or chiefly of aluminium.

2. Lead and lead alloys.

Refuse.

Old metal (scrap).

Slag lead, hard lead.

Sheet lead.

Lead and lead alloys, crude, elaborated (bars, sheets, blocks, plates, rods, sticks).

Lead filings (refuse from working of lead).

Printer's type of lead and lead alloys.

Wire.

Glazier's lead.

Children's toys.

Soldering lead.

Magnolia metal (lead alloy).

Pipes.

Sheet lead in rolls.

Shot.

Shavings.

Tubes (for colors, etc.), unfilled.

Goods not mentioned above and which consist of lead wholly or with the exception of insignificant parts (except lead tubes used for packing).

Soft lead, crude, worked.

Workable lead.

Zinc lead.

3. Iron and iron alloys.

(Cf. also section B, No. 40.)

a. Pig iron, old iron, and refuse.

Refuse of all kinds.

Refuse shavings (from turning, drilling, and planing; iron filings).

Old iron.

Old metal (scrap iron).

Sheet-iron edges (refuse from sheet iron).

Hammer scale (hammer slag).

Pig iron containing less than 1 per cent phosphorus.

Refuse from grinding.

Ferrosilicon, crude.

Bar-iron ends (refuse from working bar iron).

Steel shavings (shaving-like refuse from the working of iron [steel] - No. 842 of the tariff).

Roller scale (roller slag).

Refuse from tin plate.

¹ The export of metal building boxes which consist for the most part of iron rods and connecting pieces of metal and only to a small extent of rods and plates of aluminium, is not prohibited.

² See Sec. VII b.

b. *Other products.*

Axles, crude and completely finished, for power vehicles of all kinds.

Axes.

Hatchets.

Pickaxes.

Iron mountings for riding and driving harness.

Sheet iron of every kind and thickness; expansion sheet, checkered plate, stretched plate, waffle plate, rolled sheet metal, corrugated iron.

Blocks (ingots); preliminarily rolled blocks (blooms); crucible steel blocks of special iron and special steel.

Slabs of special iron and special steel.

Cans, wholly or principally of tin plate, unfilled.

Stirrups.

Chromic iron, chromic steel, in blocks, sheet billets, billets, as crucible steel in blocks and in unformed rods.

Boxes (can-like receptacles), wholly or principally of tin plate, unfilled.

Wire shears of all kinds.

Wire ropes.

Wire stretchers.

Wire tongs.

Printers' rollers.

Iron, forgeable, in rods, unformed, of special iron.

Iron wire, rolled or drawn, crude, worked polished, varnished, zincked (galvanized) tinned, or covered with other base metals or alloys thereof, formed (fashioned), flattened (Nos. 791 and 792 of the tariff).

Iron alloys (ferro compounds), not specially mentioned above or below, in blocks, sheet billets, billets, as crucible steel in blocks, and as unformed rods.

Frost nails for horseshoes (a kind of horseshoe nails).

Driving harness parts, not specially mentioned above or below.

Field forges.

Flat iron (rolled flat rods) (sheet billets), of special iron and special steel.

Fussangeln.

Screw taps.

Hoes (except "shoot" hoes).

Domestic utensils, wholly or principally of tin plate.

Horseshoes.

Horseshoe *Steckgriffe*.

Horseshoe calks (screw and *Steck* calks).

Horseshoe nails.

Bridle bits.

Chains:

Anchor chains, ship chains, chains for towing.

Chains for bicycles and motor vehicles.

Parts of riding and driving harness.

Billets of special iron and special steel.

Chills.

Kitchen utensils, wholly or principally of tin plate.

Crank shafts, crude and finished, for motor vehicles of all kinds.

Ferromanganese, manganese steel, in blocks, sheet billets, billets, as crucible steel in blocks, and as unformed rods.

Ferromolybdenum, molybdenum steel, in blocks, sheet billets, billets, as crucible steel in blocks and as unformed rods.

Needles for surgical purposes.

Nickel iron, nickel steel, in blocks, sheet billets, billets, as crucible steel in blocks and as unformed rods.

Horse bits (bridle bits, snaffles, Pelham bits).

Plantation cutters (*Plantagenhauer*).

Billets (half products or iron-rolling mills), of special iron and special steel.

Square iron (unformed rod iron), of special iron and special steel.

Parts of riding harness, not specially mentioned above or below.

Pipes, crude or worked, even mechanically covered with copper, copper alloys, nickel, or aluminum, or chemically nickeled (doubled metal pipes) (Nos. 778, 779, 793, 794, 795, 798, 799 of the tariff):

Of unforgeable cast iron (also pipe form pieces).

Winding pipes, rolled or drawn (also pipe form pieces).

Others made of forgeable iron:

Rolled or drawn.

Rabbeted, soldered, riveted, welded (but neither rolled nor drawn).

Corrugated flues. (See Corrugated flues.)

Round iron, round steel (unformed rod iron), of special iron and special steel.

Shovels.

Scythe blades.

Sickle blades.

Ferrosilicon, in blocks, sheet billets, billets, as crucible steel in blocks, and as unformed rods.

Spades.

Spurs.

Rod iron, not formed, of special iron and special steel.

Barbed wire.

Steel, if special steel, in blocks, sheet billets, billets, as crucible steel in blocks, and as unformed rod iron.

Steel wire, rolled or drawn, crude, worked, polished, varnished, zincked (galvanized), tinned, or covered with other base metals or alloys thereof, formed (fashioned), flattened (Nos. 791 and 792 of the tariff).

Steel bottles, except the steel bottles (steel cylinders) used in shipping goods whose exportation is permitted, provided they are customary in the trade and are exported with other goods for this purpose).

Steel bodies for projectiles, crude and preliminary bored.

Stirrups.

Calks (screw and pin calks) for horseshoes.

Knitting-machine needles of all sizes.

Crucible steel in blocks of special steel.

Snaffles (snaffle bits).

Vanadium iron, vanadium steel (ferrovandium), in blocks sheet billets, billets, as crucible steel in blocks, and as unformed rods.

Water tube boilers.

Tin-plate goods of all kinds, wholly or principally of tin plate, provided they are not exported along with other goods as packing in the form of boxes, cans, etc.¹

Corrugated flues (tubes corrugated by rolling, drawing, etc.), with a wall thickness of 4.5 mm. or over.

Tool steel.

Ferrotungsten, tungsten steel, in blocks, sheet billets, billets, as crucible steel in blocks, and as unformed rods.

Sprocket wheels, crude and finished, for motor vehicles of all kinds.

4. Copper and copper alloys.

Refuse.

Alpaka (a kind of German silver).

Old metal (scrap).

Aluminum bronze (copper alloy).

Argentan (copper alloy).

Sheet copper.

Bolt copper.

Bronze (copper alloy).

Delta metal (copper alloy).

Wire.²

Durana metal (copper alloy).

"Oak" metal (copper alloy).

Driving and riding harness parts.

Braided articles.

Woven articles (woven wire, metallic cloth).

Hammer scale.

Hammer slag.

Children's toys.

Copper and copper alloys, crude, worked (bars, sheets, blocks, plates, rods, poles).

Copper filings.

Copper alloys, not specially mentioned above and below.

Strands.³

Manganese bronze (copper alloy).

Manganin (copper alloy).

Brass (copper alloy).

Muntz metal (copper alloy).

German silver (copper alloy).

Nickalin (copper alloy).

Packfong (copper alloy).

Tubes.

Hard solder (copper alloy).

Refuse from grinding.

Black copper.

Ropes.³

Shavings.

Sterro metal (copper alloy).

Tombac (copper alloy).

Roller scale.

Articles not mentioned above or below and consisting wholly or chiefly of copper.

White copper (copper alloy).

Cement copper.

5. Nickel and nickel alloys.

Refuse.

Old metal (scrap).

Sheet nickel.

China silver (nickel alloy).

Wire.

Parts of driving and riding harness.

Children's toys.

Cuvettes.

Nickel and nickel alloys, crude, worked (bars, sheets, blocks, castings, unworked plates, rods, bars).

Tubes.

Shavings.

Articles not mentioned above and consisting wholly or in part of nickel.

6. Tin and tin alloys.

Refuse.

Old metal (scrap).

Argentine (tin alloy).

Britannia metal (tin alloy).

Wire.

Children's toys.

Tubes.

Rolled tin.

Soft solder (tin alloy).

Silverin (finely divided metallic tin).

Shavings.

Color tubes, unfilled.

¹ To tin plate articles belong not only those made wholly of tin plate, but also those made largely thereof.

² See Sec. VII b.

Articles not mentioned above or below and consisting wholly or chiefly of tin (except tin foil and tin color tubes used for packing).

Tin and tin alloys, crude, worked (bars, sheets, blocks, plates, rods, poles).

Tin foil (sheet tin), exported alone (not used in packing goods).

Tin powder (pulverized tin).

7. Other base metals.

Antimony.

Cerium iron.

Cerium.

Cerium zinc.

Chrome.

Fine zinc.

Cadmium.

Potassium.

Magnesium, crude or as scrap; refuse from working it; metal magnesium powder.

Manganese and its alloys.

Molybdenum and its alloys.

Sodium.

Mercury.

Silicon.

Thorium.

Vanadium and its alloys.

Bismuth, crude.

Tungsten.

Zinc, crude (in blocks, tablets, lumps, disks, drops; old zinc, scrap zinc, hard zinc, resmelted zinc, zinc refuse).

Zinc, stretched, rolled (sheet), crude.

X. WOOD¹ AND WOOD PRODUCTS; CORK AND CORK GOODS; CELLULOSE.

(a) Wood and wood products.

Mine timber.

Telegraph and other line poles.

Railroad ties.

Wood paving blocks.

Gun stocks. (See also III d.)

Spruce wood.

Wood for the production of mechanically prepared wood pulp (wood paste, wood grindings), or of chemically prepared wood pulp (cellulose).

Shavings or chippings (from clearing, burning, roof, braiding, shoemaker, sword cutler, and the like, refuse shavings from planing, sawing (sawdust), etc.).

Firewoods of every kind; pine cores; lixiviated tanning wood and lixiviated tanning bark, even formed (tar balls).

Naves, felloes, spokes, as well as wood recognizably prepared for these articles.

Barrel wood (staves and parts of bottoms), even planed; wood recognizably prepared for this purpose.

Basket willows; even fascines.

Staves for hoops (split for barrel and similar hoops).

Fine woods (ericas or heath, cocanoot, cedar, beech, ebony, mahogany, lignum-vitæ, rosewood, teakwood, worked and unworked, even planed, rabbeted, grooved, chiseled, tapped, slitted).

Other lumber and cabinet wood (worked or unworked, even planed, rabbeted, grooved, chiseled, tapped, slitted).

Peg wood.

Charcoal, charcoal briquettes.

Dyewoods (blue, yellow, red wood).

Slabs made of artificial wood (xyloolith, wood paste, scifarin, etc.).

Veneers, including wood hangings (not with inlaid work); plates produced by gluing veneers together for wall coverings (panels); crude veneered boards.

Parts of parquet flooring.

Wooden bungs.

Wooden wire, wooden tacks.

Canes (not with gut strings), even with ferrules.

Barrels, bottoms of barrels, and other cooper articles, even metal hoops.

Spools (yarn spools), spindles (yarn spindles), weaver's reeds, teeth of weaver's reeds.

Printers' type.

(b) Cork and cork goods.

Cork, reduced into small pieces or flour.

Plates, strips, cubes with or without bark, cut to shape.

Bark bungs.

Stones, tiles, pipes, and parts of pipes made of cork refuse.

Cork fenders.

Cork disks.

(c) Celluloid.

XI. HIDES, SKINS, LEATHER, GOODS THEREFROM, TANNING SUBSTANCES.

(a) Hides and skins for leather manufacture, crude.

Buffalo hides.

Bull hides.

Badger skins.

Ass hides.

Skins not specially mentioned above or below.

Fish skins.

Colt skins.

¹ Tanning wood, see p. 87, Sec. XI, f. 1.

Hides not specially mentioned above or below.

Deer skins.
Hides of young cattle.
Calfskins.
Female calfskins.
Dried cowhides.
Reptile skins.
Crocodile skins.
Cowhides.
Lambskins.
Mule hides.
Oxhides.
Buckskins.
Reptile skins.
Cattle hides.
Horsehides.
Sheepskins with hair removed.
Sheepskins.
Wild hog skins.
Kid skins.
Goatskins.

(b) *Skins for fur preparation, crude and worked.*

Lambskins.¹
Opossum skins, Australian.
Sheepskins.¹

(c) *Leather.*

Calf leather.
Lamb and sheep leather, dressed.²
Leather cuttings.
Cattle leather of every mode of tanning, even split leather.
Horse leather of every mode of tanning, even split leather.
Hog leather.

(d) *Leather goods.³*

Harness of all kinds.
Suspenders.
Men's shoes of all kinds weighing over 1,000 g. a pair.
Military gloves (brown, gray, lined, white).
Articles of riding equipment.
Boots of all kinds weighing over 1,000 g. a pair.
Driving belts and their tracks, of leather or of crude hides with hair removed.

(e) *Fur goods (except ready-made ladies' and children's wear).*

Lambskins.¹
Australian opossum skins.
Sheepskins.¹

¹ Except broadtails, Persians, Schiras, moiré-astrakhan, crude and colored, crude and colored Crimean lambskins, colored Schmaschen.

² Except glove leather and patent leather.

³ Cf. Sec. B, No. 40.

(f) *Tanning substances.*

1. Tanning wood, tanning bark.

Acacia bark.
Oak bark.
Tanning wood.
Tanning bark (not mentioned above or below).
Maletto bark.
Mangrove bark.
Mimosa bark.
Coniferous wood bark.

2. Other tanning substances.

Algarobilla.
Bablah.
Canaigre.
Chrome alum.
Divi-divi.
Acorn galls.
Nuttgalls.
Tanning substances (not specially mentioned above or below).
Album graecum.
Potash alum.
Bichromate of potassium.
Gallnuts.
Myrobalanes.
Bichromate of sodium.
Neradol.
Sumach.
Valonea.

3. Extracts of tanning substances:

Oak-wood extract.
Pine-wood extract.
Pine-bark extract.
Nuttgall extract.
Tannings substance extracts (not specially mentioned above or below).
Chestnut-wood extract.
Catechu, brown (Bombay, Pegu catechu).
Catechu, yellow (gambier).
Quebracha-wood extract.
Sumach extract.

XII. RUBBER AND RUBBER GOODS.

(See also sections V. (d.), "Motor vehicles and parts thereof," and V. (e.), "Bicycles and parts thereof.")

(a) *Raw materials.*

Refuse from rubber, gutta-percha, and balata; worn-out pieces of articles made of rubber, gutta-percha, and balata.
Balata, crude, purified.

Gutta-percha, crude, purified.

Caoutchouc (rubber, not including gums, as gum arabic, acajou, cherry gum, cutera, and bassora gum).

Oil rubber (faktis) and other rubber substitutes.

(b) *Goods made of soft rubber (except goods of gutta-percha).*¹

Parings.

Flesh brushes.

Heel pieces, heels.

Balls, even those covered with fabrics or felt, etc.

Bandages.

Bags (ice bags, etc.).

Billiard cushions.

Rubber bands.

Brake bands and brake blocks of woven fabrics saturated with tar or rubber, etc.

Trusses.

Printer's type.

Brushes (toothbrushes) with teeth of soft rubber.

Covers:

Floor covers.

Protective covers for tires.

Carriage covers made of textiles saturated with rubber.

Padded valves, washers, packing rings.

Rubber cloth cylinder covers for factories.

Cords (rubber cords), even spun over with textile fabrics, etc.

Friction strips.

Floor carpets.

Textiles, even felt, saturated, covered, etc., with rubber, not specially mentioned.

Rubber for medical instruments and apparatus of all kinds.

Gutta-percha paper.

Gloves:

Flesh gloves.

Patent rubber gloves.

Other rubber gloves.

Suspenders.

Horseshoe pads.

Insulating tape.

Rubber solution.

Cushions (air, water cushions).

Piston packings of coarse textiles, etc., with rubber, etc.

Compressers.

Card cloths.

Soft rubber spheres.

Leather substitutes of vegetable textiles and rubber solutions.

Leather cloth, rubberized.

Okonite tape.

Pedal rubber.

Plates:

Rubber plates, rolled, even with wire or woven wire rolled in.

Patent plates (cut rubber plates).

Plates of regenerated rubber.

Rubber plates, with textiles or felt rolled in or on them.

Others.

Preservatives and pessaries.

Rubber erasers.

Vehicle tires.

Shaving dishes.

Parts of riding and driving harness (bridle bits, snaffles, Pelham bits, stirrups, mountings, etc.).

Rubber rings.

Tubes:

For vehicle wheels (tires).

As stems for artificial flowers.

Insulating tubes.

Cords made of textiles or felt with rubber (packing cords, rubber cords).

Rubber heels.

Rubber shoes.

Elastics for shoes.

Elastic shoe bands.

Rubber sponges.

Sponge rubber goods.

Rubber soles.

Sole guards.

Syringes (pear-shaped, globular, etc.).

Stamps.

Canes.

Stuffing-box packing of coarse textiles, etc., with rubber, etc.

Rubber strips.

Tobacco pipestems.

Pouches of soft rubber, even of textile saturated with rubber, etc.

Paste.

Driving belts of textile fabrics saturated with rubber, etc. (balata belts, etc.).

Rubber cloths.

Rollers, etc., covered with rubber.

(c) *Goods made of hard rubber.*

Balls.

Billiard balls.

Ebonite in plates, sticks.

Penholders and parts thereof.

Pens (so-called package pens).

Graphophone disks (records).

Instruments, as: surgical.

Rubber horn paste, in plates, sticks.

Mouthpieces.

Whips.

Phonograph cylinders.

Plates.

¹ Exportation and transit carriage of gutta-percha paper forbidden.

Raw pressings.
Tubes.
Syringes.
Rods.
Canes.
Tobacco pipestems.
Violin chin rests.

XIII. GOODS OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

(a) *Raw materials and refuse.*

Refuse from animal and vegetable fibers, not mentioned below, capable of being spun (even silk); of textiles (woolen rags, list; linen, cotton, etc., rags [paper rags], and all other refuse of textiles, etc., used in paper making [old nets], old cordage, old string, weaver's lace of yarn, no longer available for the original purpose).
Cotton.
Cotton refuse of all kinds (linters, etc.).
Flax.
Flax oakum, capable of being spun.
Hemp.
Hemp oakum, capable of being spun.
Jute.
Jute oakum, capable of being spun.
Camel's hair and alpaca hair (alpaca wool), raw and worked (hackled, bleached, steeped, colored, carded, combed), combings thereof.
Cocoanut fibers.
Artificial cotton.
Artificial wool (shoddy).
Horsehair (from the mane or tail), raw, boiled, of No. 146 of the tariff.
Waste.
Ramie (China grass), raw, cleaned, steeped, broken, scutched (ungummed).
Cattle tail hair, raw, unworked.
Wool, even carded or combed.
Wool refuse, capable of being spun (combings, etc.).
Wool dust fertilizer.
Goat hair, raw, unworked.

(b) *Spun goods.*

Alpaca yarn (yarn from hair of the alpaca).
Cotton yarn up to No. 32 English, of one, two, or more threads, twisted once, raw, colored, bleached, printed.¹
Binding twine of Manila hemp, sisal hemp, etc.
Hemp yarn, hemp oakum yarn.
Hemp twine.

¹ Except bleached, colored, and printed, in the *Lohnveredlungsverkehr*, and wire yarn.
² Except those made of cotton fabrics of No. 30/15 ply English on and finer numbers.
³ Except such as can be proven to have been previously imported into the country to be filled, or whose reimportation after being emptied abroad is guaranteed.
⁴ Except ribbons, passementerie, lace, shirts, bosoms, removable bosoms, collars, cuffs (men's, women's, and children's linen).
⁵ See also Sec. B, No. 40.

⁶ Except women's and children's gloves.

Jute yarn.
Camel's hair yarn.
Cocoanut fiber yarn.
Linen yarn (yarn from flax or flax oakum).
Linen twine (twine from flax yarn or flax oakum yarn).
Ramie yarn, even mixed with flax or jute, but without admixture of other fibers (except ramie weaving yarn).
Woolen yarn (combed yarn or worsted, and carded yarn).

(c) *Goods.*

Cotton fabrics for articles of equipment (haversacks, tent cloths) as far as these articles are made of yarns from Nos. 6 to 25 (English).
Cotton fabrics, rubberized, for balloon envelopes and aeroplanes.
Blankets, woolen (horse blankets and others).
Drill (brown and gray drill [Manchester or Genoa cords] of cotton).
Fishing nets.²
Textiles of all kinds for the manufacture of aircraft (balloons, airships, aeroplanes).
Suspenders.
Jute fabrics.
Jute bags, even if they are to be exported with goods as receptacles thereof.³
"Cartridge bag goods," "powder cloth."
Cartridge silk.
Linen and semilinen fabrics (linen and half linen).⁴
Nets for free balloons.
Paper machine felts, woolen.
Crude ramie hose or pieces thereof, loosely woven or worked, for incandescent-light mantles.
Knapsacks (large, for slinging over shoulder).⁵
Sleeping and traveling coverlets of cotton, in finished pieces or by the yard.
Silk fabrics, varnished, for balloon envelopes and covering aeroplanes.
Fabrics of all kinds made of carded silk yarn (so-called bourette fabrics of silk oakum).
Ropes and cordage of all kinds.
Bandage gauze and other bandage materials of textiles of all kinds.
Bandages.
Cotton used in dressing wounds.
Tricot and net stuffs, woolen.
Tricot and net goods, woolen.⁶

Woolen fabrics weighing over 300 g. to the square meter of woven surface.¹
Cells and cell materials for airships and balloons.
Tent stuffs.

XIV. PAPER.

Halfstuff (for preparing paper and pasteboard), made from refuse from textile fabrics or the like of No. 649 of the tariff.
Wood pulp, mechanically prepared (wood paste, ground wood).
Wood pulp, chemically prepared (cellulose).
Newspaper printing paper.

XV. EARTHS, STONES, AND GOODS THEREFROM.

Asbestos, crude, also ground.
Asbestos paints.
Asbestos fibers.
Asbestos goods, as:
 Bags.
 Boat coverings.
 Washers.
 Packing rings.
 Wicks, braided or woven.
 Filters, filter composition.
 Gaiters.
 Yarn, string, rope, cord.
 Braid, asbestos rubber braid.
 Woven work, asbestos rubber texture, not specially mentioned above or below.
 Gloves.
 Hats.
 Boiler revetments.
 Clothing.
 Klingerite.
 Masks.
 Mattresses.
 Caps.
 Packing.
 Paper, pasteboard, undulated pasteboard.
 Plates.
 Rings.
 Hose.
 Shoes, boots, soles.
 Kettle holders.
 Kettle maps.
 Carrying cloths.
 Cloth plates.
Asbestos cement bricks.
Asbestos cement plates (fiber cement plates, eternite slate plate, asbestos cement slate).

¹ Except floor carpets, closely woven textiles for fitting out furniture and rooms, velvet and plush, and velvetlike and plushlike fabrics.

² The exportation and transit carriage of retort graphite is permitted.

³ Exportation only forbidden.

Bauxite, unpurified.
Mica, crude, even in crude plates or disks.
Mica and micanite goods.
Mica plates, cut to shape.
Mica disks, cut to shape.
Graphite of all kinds.²
Refuse from graphite crucibles.
Lime, natural phosphate of (raw phosphate, phosphorite, apatite, coprolith, navassite, sombreroite, Iceland guano).
Fossil dust (infusorial earth).
Magnesite (natural carbonate of magnesia), even burned (bitter earth, earthy talc).
Magnesite goods (fireproof goods of burned magnesite of Nos. 724 and 725 of the tariff, such as nozzles, caps, muffles, plates, retorts, pipes, crucibles, stones, cylinders, and others).
Micanite (artificial mica, produced from mica flakes with an adhesive substance).
Quartzite.
Crucibles of graphite.
Emery, ground.
Emery wheels.
Heavy spar, barite (natural sulfate of barium), even powdered or ground.
Bricks, fireproof (fire brick, Dinas brick, silica brick, and other quartz bricks, bauxite, magnesia, and carbon bricks).
Alumina for aluminium production.

XVI. WAX, LIGHTS, SOAP, ETC.

Polishing wax, consisting of wax or ceresin with addition of turpentine oil or the like.
Ozocerite, refined, and ceresin in blocks, tablets, or balls; wax tips of purified ozocerite and of ceresin (No. 249 of the tariff).³
Fashioning (modeling) substances of mineral substances, produced with stearin, palmitin, paraffin, wax, or resin.
Lights (candles) of all kinds, made of wax, ceresin, paraffin, stearin, spermaceti, tallow, or the like, except night lights of all kinds.
Polishing stones, artificial (of burned, ground, or washed earths, formed with stearin, tallow, etc.).
Cleaners, made with fats, oils, or soap (cleaning oils, pomades, soaps).
Lubricants (except wagon grease), made with fats or oils, liquid or solid, even formed.
Shoe polish (except black, nonliquid), even when made with wax or ceresin.

Soap:

Solid soap of all kinds.
Mineral (sand) soap (cleaner).
Cleaning soaps.
Soft soap.
Alumina soap (aluminium palmitate).
Soap boiler's lye.
Turkey red oil.

Wax of Nos. 73, 141, and 247 of the tariff (vegetable wax [carnauba, Japan, sumac, myrtle wax], bees and other insect wax, crude, prepared; wax tips; tree wax [wax cement, sticking wax]).¹

XVII. ARTICLES OF UNIFORM AND ARMY EQUIPMENT, AND PARTS THEREOF RECOGNIZABLE AS SUCH. (Cf. Sec. B, No. 40.)

FIRST SUPPLEMENT.

[56th proclamation.]

(Imperial Advertiser No. 98, of Apr. 28, 1915.)

On the basis of §2 of the Imperial Order of July 31, 1914, concerning the embargo on the exportation and transit carriage of arms, ammunition, powder, etc., I hereby bring the following to the public knowledge:

The exportation of the following articles is prohibited:

Maps, travelers' guides, and traveling manuals. However, the exportation to neutral countries of maps, travelers' guides, and traveling manuals produced in Germany shall be permitted provided they do not represent or discuss any German, Austrian, or Turkish territory.

DELBRÜCK, *Deputy Imperial Chancellor.*

BERLIN, *April 28, 1915.*

SECOND SUPPLEMENT.

[57th proclamation.]

(Imperial Advertiser No. 103, of May 4, 1915.)

On the basis of §2 of the Imperial Orders of July 31, 1914, concerning the embargo (1) on the exportation and transit carriage of arms, ammunition, powder, etc., (2) the exportation and transit carriage of raw materials used in producing and operating munitions of war, and (3) the exportation of motor vehicles and crude mineral oils, anthracite coal tar, and all oils produced therefrom, I hereby bring the following to the public knowledge:

The exportation and transit carriage of the following articles are prohibited:

Steel bottles of all kinds, empty and filled.
Photographic cameras, even without objectives, and of closing mechanisms for photographic objectives.
Signal horns for automobiles.
Kapak.

DELBRÜCK, *Deputy Imperial Chancellor.*

BERLIN, *May 2, 1915.*

THIRD SUPPLEMENT.

[58th proclamation.]

(Imperial Advertiser No. 106 of May 7, 1915.)

On the basis of §2 of the Imperial Orders of July 31, 1914, concerning the embargo (1) on the exportation and transit carriage of arms, ammunition, powder, etc., and (2) on the exportation and transit carriage

¹ Exportation only forbidden.

of raw materials used in the production and operation of munitions of war, etc., I hereby bring the following to the public knowledge:

The exportation and transit carriage of the following articles are prohibited:

Tannic acid (tannin), gallic acid.	Tussur silk.
Salts of antimony and other compounds of antimony.	Blue-figured cotton fabrics for stockings.
Salts of ammonia and other ammonia compounds.	Clay, raw and burned.
Chromesalts and other chrome compounds.	Refuse pots and fragments from saggars and kilns.
Ferrocyanid of potassium, yellow cyanid of potassium, of statistical number 308a.	Fragments of fire brick (chamotte stone).
Floret silk (floss silk).	Oilcloth.
Yarn of <i>bourette</i> (noils of carded waste silk).	Cotton fabrics of tariff No. 456, prepared, bleached.

BERLIN, May 7, 1915.

DELBRÜCK, *Deputy Imperial Chancellor.*

[59th proclamation.]

(Imperial Advertiser No. 108, of May 10, 1915.)

On the basis of §2 of the Imperial order of July 31, 1914, concerning the embargo on the exportation and transit carriage of arms, ammunition, powder, etc., I hereby bring the following to the public knowledge:

The exportation and transit carriage of the following articles is prohibited:

Steam turbines of all kinds.

BERLIN, May 10, 1915.

DELBRÜCK, *Deputy Imperial Chancellor.*

[60th copy from No. 108 of the Imperial Advertiser of May 10, 1915.]

The list of articles whose exportation and transit carriage as articles of uniform or of army equipment are forbidden (published in the unofficial part of the German Imperial Advertiser No. 6 of January 8, 1815), is to have the following addition made under II a:

Army pocket compasses.

BERLIN, May 10, 1915.

DELBRÜCK, *Deputy Imperial Chancellor.*

V.

DECLARATION OF LONDON.¹

Introduction.—The Declaration of London of 1909, the work of the delegates of ten naval powers, was declared to correspond “in substance with the generally recognized principles of international law” of naval warfare. This declaration has not been ratified and proclaimed by any belligerent state. The rules published by the belligerents soon after the outbreak of the war in 1914 embodied a large part of the declaration, usually following the declaration textually so far as possible in a translation into a foreign language. The official language of the declaration was the French. From some of the articles of the declaration there has been a departure which has generally become wider as the war has progressed. It is too early for final decision as to whether these departures will be regarded as in violation of international law because not in accord with the declaration. The declaration has in any case been of great service in furnishing a standard to which reference could be had in testing acts involving the rights of neutrals and belligerents. It may be reasonable to suppose that the principles embodied in the declaration will receive serious consideration in determining the validity of acts covered by its provisions.

The Declaration of London and reference to some of its relations to the conduct of hostilities since July, 1914, is exhibited on pages 100 to 117.

The Senate of the United States advised the ratification of this declaration, April 24, 1912. The declaration was never proclaimed.

Negotiations concerning declaration of London, 1914.—The attempt of the United States to secure the observance of the principles of the declaration in 1914 is shown in the following correspondence:

¹ The complete French and English text of the declaration of London, with the official report, is printed in Naval War College, *International Law Topics*, 1909.

File No. 763.72112/48a.]

The Secretary of State to Ambassador W. H. Page.¹

[Telegram—Paraphrase.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, August 6, 1914, 1 p. m.

Mr. Bryan instructs Mr. Page to inquire whether the British Government is willing to agree that the laws of naval warfare as laid down by the Declaration of London of 1909 shall be applicable to naval warfare during the present conflict in Europe provided that the Governments with whom Great Britain is or may be at war also agree to such application. Mr. Bryan further instructs Mr. Page to state that the Government of the United States believes that an acceptance of these laws by the belligerents would prevent grave misunderstandings which may arise as to the relations between neutral powers and the belligerents. Mr. Bryan adds that it is earnestly hoped that this inquiry may receive favorable consideration.

File No. 763.72112/81.]

Ambassador Penfield to the Secretary of State.

[Telegram.]

AMERICAN EMBASSY,

Vienna, August 13, 1914—8 p. m.

Your August 6th. Austria-Hungarian Government have instructed their forces to observe stipulations of Declaration of London as applied to naval as well as land warfare during present conflict conditional on like observance on part of the enemy.

PENFIELD.

File No. 763.72112/102.]

Chargé Wilson to the Secretary of State.

[Telegram—Paraphrase.]

AMERICAN EMBASSY,

St. Petersburg, August 20, 1914—2 p. m.

Mr. Wilson refers to Department's August 19, 4 p. m., and reports that the Russian Government is still awaiting the decision of the British Government, as Russia will take similar action. Mr. Wilson adds that the Foreign Office does not expect that Great Britain will decide to observe the Declaration of London.

¹ (Same mutatis mutandis to: The American Embassies at St. Petersburg, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, and the American Legation at Brussels.)

File No. 763.72112/108.]

Ambassador Gerard to the Secretary of State.

[Telegram—Paraphrase.]

AMERICAN EMBASSY,

Berlin, August 22, 1914—12 midnight.

Mr. Gerard refers to Department's August 19, 4 p. m., and says his August 20, 1 a. m., by way of Copenhagen, states that the German Government will apply the Declaration of London, provided its provisions are not disregarded by other belligerents.

File No. 763.72112/126.]

Ambassador W. H. Page to the Secretary of State.

No. 420.]

AMERICAN EMBASSY,

London, August 27, 1914.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith inclosed a copy of the note from the Foreign Office I telegraphed you on the 26th instant (No. 483) defining the attitude of the British Government with regard to the so-called Declaration of London, 1909, together with a copy of a memorandum which accompanied the note, and a copy of the King's order in council of the 20th instant relating to this matter.

There will also be found attached a copy of a circular note I have just received from the Foreign Office relating to the same order in council and to the rules governing the proceedings in the British prize courts. Another copy of the King's order in council of the 20th instant, which accompanied the circular note, is inclosed herewith, and there will be found as well, in the pouch which accompanies this dispatch, six copies of the Prize Court Rules.

I have, etc.,

WALTER HINES PAGE.

[Inclosure 1.]

The Minister for Foreign Affairs to Ambassador W. H. Page.

No. 37230/14.]

FOREIGN OFFICE,

London, August 22, 1914.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: On the 7th instant you were so good as to address to me a note inquiring, pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of State at Washington, whether His Majesty's Government were willing to agree that the laws of naval warfare, as laid down by the Declaration of London, 1909, should be applicable to naval warfare during the present European conflict, provided that the Governments with whom Great Britain is at war, or with whom her relations are not normal, also agree to such application.

Your excellency added that it was the belief of your Government that the acceptance of these laws by the belligerents would prevent the

possibility of grave misunderstandings as to the relations between belligerents and neutrals.

I have the honor to inform your excellency that His Majesty's Government, who attach great importance to the views expressed in your excellency's note and are animated by a keen desire to consult so far as possible the interests of neutral countries, have given this matter their most careful consideration and have pleasure in stating that they have decided to adopt generally the rules of the declaration in question, subject to certain modifications and additions which they judge indispensable to the efficient conduct of their naval operations. A detailed explanation of these additions and modifications is contained in the inclosed memorandum.

The necessary steps to carry the above decision into effect have now been taken by the issue of an order in council, of which I have the honor to inclose copies herein for your excellency's information and for transmission to your Government.

I may add that His Majesty's Government, in deciding to adhere to the rules of the Declaration of London, subject only to the aforesaid modifications and additions, have not waited to learn the intentions of the enemy Governments, but have been actuated by a desire to terminate at the earliest moment the condition of uncertainty which has been prejudicing the interests of neutral trade.

I have, etc.,

E. A. CROWE.

[Inclosure 2.]

MEMORANDUM.

1. The lists of contraband already published by His Majesty are substituted for those contained in articles 22 and 24 of the Declaration of London. Lists similar to those published by His Majesty have been issued by the French Government.

2. His Majesty's Government do not feel able to accept in its entirety the rule laid down in article 38 of the declaration. It has been the practice of the British Navy to treat as liable to capture a vessel which carried contraband of war with false papers if she was encountered on the return voyage, and to this exception His Majesty's Government feel it necessary to adhere.

3. The peculiar conditions in the present war due to the fact that neutral ports such as Rotterdam are the chief means of access to a large part of Germany and that exceptional measures have been taken in the enemy country for the control by the Government of the entire supply of foodstuffs have convinced His Majesty's Government that modifications are required in the applications of articles 34 and 35 of the declaration. These modifications are contained in paragraphs 3 and 5 of the accompanying order in council.

4. Article 15 of the declaration contains a provision as to presumptive knowledge of the blockade in certain cases if the vessel has sailed from a neutral port. No mention is made of British or allied enemy ports. These omissions are supplied by article 4 of the order in council.

The order in council also provides for the acceptance of the very valuable commentary on the declaration which was embodied in the general report prepared by Monsieur Renault.

[Inclosure 3.]

ORDER IN COUNCIL.¹

Directing the adoption and enforcement during the present hostilities of the convention known as the Declaration of London, subject to additions and modifications.

1914. No. 1260.

At the court at Buckingham Palace, the 20th day of August, 1914.
Present, The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas during the present hostilities the naval forces of His Majesty will cooperate with the French and Russian naval forces; and

Whereas it is desirable that the naval operations of the allied forces so far as they affect neutral ships and commerce should be conducted on similar principles; and

Whereas the Governments of France and Russia have informed His Majesty's Government that during the present hostilities it is their intention to act in accordance with the provisions of the convention known as the Declaration of London, signed on the 26th day of February, 1909, so far as may be practicable.

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that during the present hostilities the convention known as the Declaration of London shall, subject to the following additions and modifications, be adopted and put in force by His Majesty's Government as if the same had been ratified by His Majesty:

The additions and modifications are as follows:

(1) The lists of absolute and conditional contraband contained in the proclamation dated August 4, 1914, shall be substituted for the lists contained in articles 22 and 24 of the said declaration.

(2) A neutral vessel which succeeded in carrying contraband to the enemy with false papers may be detained for having carried such contraband if she is encountered before she has completed her return voyage.

(3) The destination referred to in article 33 may be inferred from any sufficient evidence, and (in addition to the presumption laid down in article 34) shall be presumed to exist if the goods are consigned to or for an agent of the enemy State or to or for a merchant or other person under the control of the authorities of the enemy State.

(4) The existence of a blockade shall be presumed to be known—

(a) To all ships which sailed from or touched at an enemy port a sufficient time after the notification of the blockade to the local authori-

¹ The above was repealed by the Order in Council of Oct. 29, 1914.

ties to have enabled the enemy Government to make known the existence of the blockade;

(b) To all ships which sailed from or touched at a British or allied port after the publication of the declaration of blockade.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of article 35 of the said declaration, conditional contraband, if shown to have the destination referred to in article 32, is liable to capture, to whatever port the vessel is bound and at whatever port the cargo is to be discharged.

(6) The general report of the drafting committee on the said declaration presented to the Naval Conference and adopted by the conference at the eleventh plenary meeting on February 25, 1909, shall be considered by all prize courts as an authoritative statement of the meaning and intention of the said declaration, and such courts shall construe and interpret the provisions of the said declaration by the light of the commentary given therein.

And the lords commissioners of His Majesty's treasury, the lords commissioner of the admiralty, and each of His Majesty's principal secretaries of state, the president of the probate, divorce, and admiralty division of the high court of justice, all other judges of His Majesty's prize courts, and all governors, officers, and authorities whom it may concern are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

File No. 763.72112/112.]

Chargé Wilson to the Secretary of State.

[Telegram.]

AMERICAN EMBASSY,

St. Petersburg, August 27, 1914.

Russian Government accepts Declaration of London with exact modifications adopted by England and France.

WILSON.

File No. 763.72112/120.]

Ambassador Herrick to the Secretary of State.

[Telegram.]

AMERICAN EMBASSY,

Paris, September 3, 1914.

The French Government will observe the provisions of the Declaration of London with following reservation: Article 1. The declaration signed in London on February 26, 1909, concerning the legislation of naval war shall be applied during the war subject to the following additions and modifications:

One. The lists of absolute and conditional contraband notified by publication in the Journal Officiel of August 11, 1914, are substituted for those contained in articles 22 and 24 of the declaration. Notices published in the Journal Officiel shall eventually make known any new additions or modifications to said lists.

Two. Any neutral ship which may have succeeded in carrying contraband to the enemy by means of false papers may be seized under this accusation if met with before completing its return journey.

Three. The purpose within the meaning of article 33 of the declaration may be inferred from any sufficient proof, and (besides the assumption contained in article 34) shall be considered as existing if the merchandise is consigned to or in the name of an agent of the enemy or to or in the name of any dealer or of any other person acting under the control of the authorities of the enemy.

Four. The existence of a blockade shall be deemed known (a) for all ships starting from or touching at an enemy's port within a sufficient delay after notification of blockade to the local authorities to have allowed the enemy's government to make known the existence of the blockade; (b) for all ships which may have left or touched at a French or ally's port after publication of declaration of blockade.

Five. Notwithstanding the provisions of article 35 of the declaration the conditional contraband, if it is proved that its destination comes within the meaning of article 33, is liable to capture, whatever may be the port of destination of the ship and the port where the cargo is to be unloaded.

Only change made in *Journal Officiel* of August 11, 1914, is transfer of balloons, flying machines, etc., from conditional contraband list to absolute contraband list. Article 22 still, then, contains 12 subdivisions, 12 referring to balloons and flying machines, and article 24, 13 subdivisions, subdivision 8 being eliminated and becoming subdivision 12 of absolute contraband.

HERRICK.

The Acting Secretary of State to Ambassador W. H. Page.

[Telegram.]

373.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, October 22, 1914—4 p. m.

Your No. 864, October 19, Declaration of London.

Inasmuch as the British Government consider that the conditions of the present European conflict make it impossible for them to accept without modification the Declaration of London, you are requested to inform His Majesty's Government that in the circumstances the Government of the United States feels obliged to withdraw its suggestion that the Declaration of London be adopted as a temporary code of naval warfare to be observed by belligerents and neutrals during the present war; that therefore this Government will insist that the rights and duties of the United States and its citizens in the present war be defined by the existing rules of international law and the treaties of the United States irrespective of the provisions of the Declaration of London; and that this Government reserves to itself the right to enter a protest or demand in each case in which those rights and duties so defined are violated or their free exercise interfered with by the authorities of His Britannic Majesty's Government.

LANSING.

File No. 763.72112/226a.]

*The Acting Secretary of State to Ambassador Gerard.*¹

[Telegram—Paraphrase.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, October 24, 1914—5 p. m.

Referring to department's August 6, 1 p. m., and embassy's October 22, relative to the Declaration of London, Mr. Lansing instructs Mr. Gerard to inform the German Government that the suggestion of the department to belligerents as to the adoption of declaration for sake of uniformity as to a temporary code of naval warfare during the present conflict has been withdrawn because some of the belligerents are unwilling to accept the declaration without modifications and that this Government will therefore insist that the rights and duties of the Government and citizens of the United States in the present war be defined by existing rules of international law and the treaties of the United States without regard to the provisions of the declaration and that the Government of the United States reserves to itself the right to enter a protest or demand in every case in which the rights and duties so defined are violated or their free exercise interfered with by the authorities of the belligerent Governments.

The Declaration of London and European practice.—

While certain States in 1914 and 1915 stated that they would observe the principles of the Declaration of London, their practice was not always in strict conformity with its provisions. The declaration furnishes a standard to which some of these practices may be referred. Upon the following pages such comparisons are made.

DECLARATION OF LONDON, 1909.

DECLARATION CONCERNING THE LAWS OF NAVAL WAR.

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia; the President of the United States of America; His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary; His Majesty the King of Spain; the President of the French Republic; His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India; His Majesty the King of Italy; His Majesty the Emperor of Japan; Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands; His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

Considering the invitation which the British Government has given to various powers to meet in conference in order to determine together as to what are the generally recognized rules of international law within the meaning of article 7 of the Convention of 18th October, 1907, relative to the Establishment of an International Prize Court;

Recognizing all the advantages which in the unfortunate event of a naval war, an agreement as to the said rules would present, both as re-

¹ Same to the embassies at St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Paris, and the legation at Brussels.

gards peaceful commerce, and as regards the belligerents and as regards their political relations with neutral governments;

Considering that the general principles of international law are often in their practical application the subject of divergent procedure;

Animated by the desire to insure henceforward a greater uniformity in this respect;

Hoping that a work so important to the common welfare will meet with general approval;

Have appointed as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

[Names of plenipotentiaries.]

Who, after having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed to make the present declaration:

PRELIMINARY PROVISION.

The signatory powers are agreed in declaring that the rules contained in the following chapters correspond in substance with the generally recognized principles of international law.

CHAPTER I.—*Blockade in time of war.*¹

ARTICLE 1. A blockade must be limited to the ports and coasts belonging to or occupied by the enemy.

¹ Great Britain followed this rule in certain African blockades:

Notice of declaration of blockade of the coast of German East Africa.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Feb. 23, 1915.

His Majesty's Government have decided to declare a blockade of the coast of German East Africa as from midnight, February 28–March 1. The blockade will extend along the whole coast, including the islands, i. e., from latitude 4° 41' south to latitude 10° 40' south.

Four days' grace from the time of the commencement of the blockade will be given for the departure of neutral vessels from the blockaded area. (London Gazette, Feb. 26, 1915.)

Notice of declaration of blockade of the coast of the Cameroons.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Apr. 24, 1915.

His Majesty's Government have decided to declare a blockade of the coast of the Cameroons as from midnight April 23–24. The blockade will extend from the entrance of the Akwayafe River to Bimbia Creek, and from the Bengue mouth of the Sanaga River to Campo.

Forty-eight hours' grace from the time of the commencement of the blockade will be given for the departure of neutral vessels from the blockaded area. (London Gazette, Apr. 27, 1915.)

The British provisions for the blockade in the Eastern Mediterranean were as follows:

Notice of declaration of blockade of the coast of Asia Minor, including entrance to Dardanelles.

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 1, 1915.

His Majesty's Government have decided to declare a blockade of the coast of Asia Minor, commencing at noon on June 2. The area of the blockade will extend from latitude 37° 35' N. to latitude 40° 5' N., and will include the entrance to the Dardanelles. Seventy-two hours' grace from the moment of the commencement of the blockade will be given for the departure of neutral vessels from the blockaded area. (London Gazette June 4, 1915.)

ART. 2. In accordance with the Declaration of Paris of 1856, a blockade, in order to be binding, must be effective—that is to say, it must be maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the enemy coast.

ART. 3. The question whether a blockade is effective is a question of fact.

ART. 4. A blockade is not regarded as raised if the blockading forces are temporarily driven off by bad weather.

ART. 5. A blockade must be applied impartially to the ships of all nations.

ART. 6. The commander of a blockading force may grant to a warship permission to enter, and subsequently to leave, a blockaded port.

ART. 7. In circumstances of distress, acknowledged by an authority of the blockading forces, a neutral vessel may enter a place under blockade and subsequently leave it, provided that she has neither discharged nor shipped any cargo there.

ART. 8. A blockade, in order to be binding, must be declared in accordance with article 9, and notified in accordance with articles 11 and 16.

ART. 9. A declaration of blockade is made either by the blockading power or by the naval authorities acting in its name.

It specifies—

- (1) The date when the blockade begins;
- (2) The geographical limits of the coast blockaded;
- (3) The delay to be allowed to neutral vessels for departure.

ART. 10. If the blockading power, or the naval authorities acting in its name, do not establish the blockade in conformity with the provisions, which, in accordance with article 9 (1) and (2), must be inserted in the declaration of blockade, the declaration is void, and a new declaration is necessary in order to make the blockade operative.

ART. 11. A declaration of blockade is notified—

- (1) To the neutral powers, by the blockading power by means of a communication addressed to the Governments themselves, or to their representatives accredited to it;
- (2) To the local authorities, by the officer commanding the blockading force. These authorities will, on their part, inform, as soon as possible, the foreign consuls who exercise their functions in the port or on the coast blockaded.

ART. 12. The rules relative to the declaration and to the notification of blockade are applicable in the case in which the blockade may have been extended, or may have been reestablished after having been raised.

ART. 13. The voluntary raising of a blockade, as also any limitation which may be introduced, must be notified in the manner prescribed by article 11.

ART. 14. The liability of a neutral vessel to capture for breach of blockade is contingent on her knowledge, actual or presumptive, of the blockade.

ART. 15. Failing proof to the contrary, knowledge of the blockade is presumed if the vessel left a neutral port subsequently to the notification of the blockade made in sufficient time to the power to which such port belongs.

ART. 16. If a vessel which approaches a blockaded port does not know or can not be presumed to know of the blockade, the notification must be made to the vessel itself by an officer of one of the ships of the blockading force. This notification must be entered in the vessel's log book, with entry of the day and hour, as also of the geographical position of the vessel at the time.

A neutral vessel which leaves a blockaded port must be allowed to pass free if, through the negligence of the officer commanding the blockading force, no declaration of blockade has been notified to the local authorities, or if, in the declaration, as notified, no delay has been indicated.¹

ART. 17. The seizure of neutral vessels for violation of blockade may be made only within the radius of action of the ships of war assigned to maintain an effective blockade.

ART. 18. The blockading forces must not bar access to the ports or to the coasts of neutrals.

ART. 19. Whatever may be the ulterior destination of the vessel or of her cargo, the evidence of violation of blockade is not sufficiently conclusive to authorize the seizure of the vessel if she is at the time bound toward an unblockaded port.

ART. 20. A vessel which in violation of blockade has left a blockaded port or has attempted to enter the port is liable to capture so long as she is pursued by a ship of the blockading force. If the pursuit is abandoned, or if the blockade is raised, her capture can no longer be effected.

ART. 21. A vessel found guilty of violation of blockade is liable to condemnation. The cargo is also liable to condemnation, unless it is proved that at the time the goods were shipped the shipper neither knew nor could have known of the intention to violate the blockade.

CHAPTER II.—*Contraband of war.*²

ART. 22. The following articles and materials are, without notice, regarded as contraband, under the name of absolute contraband:

(1) Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their unassembled distinctive parts.

(2) Projectiles, charges, and cartridges of all kinds, and their unassembled distinctive parts.

(3) Powder and explosives specially adapted for use in war.

(4) Gun carriages, caissons, limbers, military wagons, field forges, and their unassembled distinctive parts.

(5) Clothing and equipment of a distinctive military character.

¹ See 3 and 4. Italian Regulations, July 15, 1915, on p. 115.

² The lists of articles declared contraband of war since July, 1914, have varied and have become increasingly comprehensive. The addition of an article to a list by one belligerent has usually been followed by the addition of a similar category by an oppo-

- (6) All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.
- (7) Saddle, draft, and pack animals suitable for use in war.
- (8) Articles of camp equipment and their unassembled distinctive parts.
- (9) Armor plates.
- (10) Warships and boats and their unassembled parts specially distinctive as suitable for use only in a vessel of war.
- (11) Implements and apparatus made exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms or of military material, for use on land or sea.

ART. 23. Articles and materials which are exclusively used for war may be added to the list of absolute contraband by means of a notified declaration.

The notification is addressed to the Governments of other powers, or to their representatives accredited to the power which makes the declaration. A notification made after the opening of hostilities is addressed only to neutral powers.

ART. 24. The following articles and materials susceptible of use in war as well as for purposes of peace are, without notice, regarded as contraband of war, under the name of conditional contraband:

- (1) Food.
- (2) Forage and grain suitable for feeding animals.

ment. The lists of contraband of allied powers have ordinarily been made to coincide. In some instances explanations as to the meaning of certain terms have been issued.

The British list of contraband, as revised to October 14, 1915, is given below. A notification published by the French Government on the same date establishes the same list of articles to be considered contraband.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

Revising the list of articles to be treated as contraband of war.

GEORGE R. I.

Whereas on the 23d day of December, 1914, we did issue our royal proclamation specifying the articles which it was our intention to treat as contraband during the continuance of hostilities or until we did give further public notice; and

Whereas on the 11th day of March, and on the 27th day of May, and on the 20th day of August, 1915, we did, by our royal proclamations of those dates, make certain additions to the lists of articles to be treated as contraband of war; and

Whereas it is expedient to make certain further additions to and amendments in the said lists:

Now, therefore, we do hereby declare, by and with the advice of our privy council, that the lists of contraband contained in the schedules to our royal proclamation of the 23d day of December, as subsequently amended by our proclamations of the 11th day of March, and of the 27th day of May, and of the 20th day of August aforementioned, are hereby withdrawn, and that in lieu thereof, during the continuance of the war or until we do give further public notice, the articles enumerated in Schedule I hereto will be treated as absolute contraband, and the articles enumerated in Schedule II hereto will be treated as conditional contraband.

SCHEDULE I.

- 1. Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their component parts.
- 2. Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
- 3. Lathes and other machines or machine tools capable of being employed in the manufacture of munitions of war.

(3) Clothing and fabrics for clothing, boots and shoes, suitable for military use.

(4) Gold and silver in coin or bullion; paper money.

(5) Vehicles of all kinds available for use in war, and their unassembled parts.

(6) Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds, floating docks, parts of docks, as also their unassembled parts.

(7) Fixed railway material and rolling stock, and material for telegraphs, radio telegraphs, and telephones.

(8) Balloons and flying machines and their unassembled distinctive parts, as also their accessories, articles and materials distinctive as intended for use in connection with balloons or flying machines.

(9) Fuel; lubricants.

(10) Powder and explosives which are not specially adapted for use in war.

(11) Barbed wire, as also the implements for placing and cutting the same.

(12) Horseshoes and horseshoeing materials.

(13) Harness and saddlery material.

(14) Binocular glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.

ART. 25. Articles and materials susceptible of use in war as well as for purposes of peace, and other than those enumerated in articles 22

4. Emery, corundum, natural and artificial (alundum), and carborundum, in all forms.

5. Projectiles, charges, and cartridges of all kinds, and their component parts.

6. Paraffin wax.

7. Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.

8. Materials used in the manufacture of explosives, including: Nitric acid and nitrates of all kinds; sulphuric acid; fuming sulphuric acid (oleum); acetic acid and acetates; barium chlorate and perchlorate; calcium acetate, nitrate and carbide; potassium salts and caustic potash; ammonium salts and ammonia liquor; caustic soda, sodium chlorate and perchlorate; mercury; benzol, toluol, xylol, solvent naphtha, phenol (carbolic acid), cresol, naphthalene, and their mixtures and derivatives; aniline, and its derivatives; glycerine; acetone; acetic ether; ethyl alcohol; methyl alcohol; ether; sulphur; urea; cyanamide; celluloid.

9. Manganese dioxide; hydrochloric acid; bromine; phosphorus; carbon disulphide; arsenic and its compounds; chlorine; phosgene (carbonyl chloride); sulphur dioxide; prussiate of soda; sodium cyanide; iodine and its compounds.

10. Capsicum and pepper.

11. Gun mountings, limberboxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges, and their component parts; articles of camp equipment and their component parts.

12. Barbed wire and the implements for fixing and cutting the same.

13. Range-finders and their component parts; searchlights and their component parts.

14. Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.

15. Saddle, draft, and pack animals suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war.

16. All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.

17. Hides of cattle, buffaloes, and horses; skins of calves, pigs, sheep, goats, and deer; and leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots, or military clothing; leather belting, hydraulic leather, and pump leather.

18. Tanning substances of all kinds, including quebracho wood and extracts for use in tanning.

19. Wool, raw, combed or carded; wool waste; wool tops and noils; woolen or worsted yarns; animal hair of all kinds, and tops, noils and yarns of animal hair.

and 24, may be added to the list of conditional contraband by means of a declaration, which must be notified in the manner provided for in the second paragraph of article 23.

ART. 26. If a Power waives, so far as it is concerned, the right to regard as contraband of war articles and materials which are comprised in any of the classes enumerated in articles 22 and 24, it shall make known its intention by a declaration notified in the manner provided for in the second paragraph of article 23.

ART. 27. Articles and materials which are not susceptible of use in war are not to be declared contraband of war.

ART. 28. The following are not to be declared contraband of war:

(1) Raw cotton, wool, silk, jute, flax, hemp, and other raw materials of the textile industries, and also yarns of the same.

(2) Nuts and oil seeds; copra.

(3) Rubber, resins, gums, and lacs; hops.

(4) Rawhides, horns, bones, and ivory.

(5) Natural and artificial manures, including nitrates and phosphates for agricultural purposes.

(6) Metallic ores.

(7) Earths, clays, lime, chalk, stone, including marble, bricks, slates, and tiles.

(8) Chinaware and glass.

(9) Paper and materials prepared for its manufacture.

(10) Soap, paint, and colors, including articles exclusively used in their manufacture, and varnishes.

20. Raw cotton, lint, cotton waste, cotton yarns, cotton piece goods, and other cotton products capable of being used in the manufacture of explosives.

21. Flax; hemp; ramie; kapok.

22. Warships, including boats and their component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

23. Submarine sound-signaling apparatus.

24. Armor plates.

25. Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, balloons and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

26. Motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts.

27. Tires for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tires.

28. Mineral oils, including benzine and motor spirit.

29. Resinous products, camphor and turpentine (oil and spirit): wood tar and wood-tar oil.

30. Rubber (including raw, waste, and reclaimed rubber, solutions and jellies containing rubber, or any other preparations containing rubber, balata, and gutta-percha, and the following varieties of rubber viz, Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palembang, Pontianac, and all other substances containing caoutchouc), and goods made wholly or partly of rubber.

31. Rattans.

32. Lubricants.

33. The following metals: Tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, sodium, nickel, selenium, cobalt, hematite pig iron, manganese, electrolytic iron, and steel containing tungsten or molybdenum.

34. Asbestos.

35. Aluminum, alumina, and salts of aluminium.

36. Antimony, together with the sulphides and oxides of antimony.

37. Copper, unwrought and part wrought; copper wire; alloys and compounds of copper.

(11) Bleaching powder, soda ash, caustic soda, salt cake, ammonia, sulphate of ammonia, and sulphate of copper.

(12) Agricultural, mining, textile, and printing machinery.

(13) Precious stones, semiprecious stones, pearls, mother-of-pearl, and coral.

(14) Clocks and watches, other than chronometers.

(15) Fashion and fancy goods.

(16) Feathers of all kinds, hairs, and bristles.

(17) Articles of household furniture and decoration; office furniture and accessories.

ART. 29. Neither are the following to be regarded as contraband of war:

(1) Articles and materials serving exclusively for the care of the sick and wounded. They may, nevertheless, in case of urgent military necessity and subject to the payment of compensation, be requisitioned, if their destination is that specified in article 30.

(2) Articles and materials intended for the use of the vessel in which they are found, as well as those for the use of her crew and passengers during the voyage.

38. Lead, pig, sheet, or pipe.

39. Tin, chloride of tin, and tin ore.

40. Ferro alloys, including ferrotungsten, ferromolybdenum, ferromanganese, ferrovanadium, and ferrochrome.

41. The following ores: Wolframite, scheelite, molybdenite, manganese ore, nickel ore, chrome ore, hæmatite iron ore, iron pyrites, copper pyrites, and other copper ores, zinc ore, lead ore, arsenical ore, and bauxite.

42. Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of military operations, on a scale of 4 miles to 1 inch or any larger scale, and reproductions on any scale, by photography or otherwise, of such maps or plans.

SCHEDULE II.¹

1. Foodstuffs.

2. Forage and feeding stuffs for animals.

3. Oleaginous seeds, nuts, and kernels.

4. Animal, fish, and vegetable oils and fats, other than those capable of use as lubricants, and not including essential oils.

5. Fuel, other than mineral oils.

6. Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.

7. Horseshoes and shoeing materials.

8. Harness and saddlery.

9. The following articles, if suitable for use in war: Clothing, fabrics for clothing, skins and furs utilizable for clothing, boots, and shoes.

10. Vehicles of all kinds, other than motor vehicles, available for use in war, and their component parts.

11. Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones.

12. Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds; floating docks and their component parts; parts of docks.

13. Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.

14. Gold and silver in coin or bullion; paper money.

Given at our court at Buckingham Palace, this 14th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1915, and in the sixth year of our reign.

God save the King.

(London Gazette, Fourth Supplement, Oct. 12, 1915.)

¹ When this book was in page proof on April 13, 1916, the British Government announced "the distinction between the two classes of contraband has ceased to have any value."

ART. 30. Absolute contraband is liable to capture if it is shown to be destined to territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or to the armed forces of the enemy. It is immaterial whether the carriage of the goods is direct or entails either transshipment or transport over land.

ART. 31. Proof of the destination specified in article 30 is complete in the following cases:

(1) When the goods are documented to be discharged in a port of the enemy, or to be delivered to its armed forces.

(2) When the vessel is to call at enemy ports only, or when she is to touch at a port of the enemy or to join its armed forces, before arriving at the neutral port for which the goods are documented.

ART. 32. The ship's papers are complete proof of the voyage of a vessel transporting absolute contraband, unless the vessel is encountered having manifestly deviated from the route which she ought to follow according to the ship's papers and being unable to justify by sufficient reason such deviation.¹

ART. 33. Conditional contraband is liable to capture if it is shown that it is destined for the use of the armed forces or of a government department of the enemy State, unless in this latter case the circumstances show that the articles cannot in fact be used for the purposes of the war in progress. This latter exception does not apply to a consignment coming under article 24 (4).

ART. 34. There is presumption of the destination referred to in article 33 if the consignment is addressed to enemy authorities, or to a

¹ The Italian royal decree of June 3, 1915, was substantially identical with the British order in council, October 29, 1914; the French decree, August 25, 1914, and the Russian Ukase, December 8-21, 1914, and was as follows:

ARTICLE I.—During the present state of war the Government of the King will adopt and enforce the dispositions of the declaration signed at London on February 26, 1909, with the exception of articles 22, 24, and 28, and of any modifications contained in the following articles:

ART. II.—A neutral ship, which according to her papers has a neutral destination, and which in spite of the destination indicated on her papers is making an enemy port, will be subject to capture and confiscation if she is encountered before the end of her return journey.

ART. III.—The destination indicated in article 33 of the Declaration of London will be presumed to be the real one (in addition to the presumptions provided for in article 34) if the cargo is consigned to an agent of an enemy State or to order of an agent of an enemy State.

ART. IV.—In spite of the dispositions of article 35 of the Declaration of London, conditional contraband will be subject to capture on board a vessel proceeding to a neutral port if the ship's manifests do not indicate the name of the consignee, or if they show that the consignee resides in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy.

ART. V.—In the cases indicated in the preceding Article IV the burden of proving the innocent destination of the goods rests with their owner.

ART. VI.—When the King's Government learns that an enemy Government is supplying its armed forces by means of or across a neutral country, the ministers of foreign affairs and marine may take concerted action to exclude from the operation of article 35 of the Declaration of London all vessels proceeding to ports in such countries.

Decisions of this nature will be published in the Official Gazette, and will be enforced until superseded by another decision of the same nature.

For the whole period during which such decisions are in force, vessels carrying conditional contraband to ports of such countries will be liable to capture.

(See also 5 and 6, Italian Regulations, July 15, 1915, p. 115.)

merchant established in the enemy country, and when it is well known that this merchant supplies articles and materials of this kind to the enemy. The presumption is the same if the consignment is destined to a fortified place of the enemy, or to another place serving as a base for the armed forces of the enemy; this presumption, however, does not apply to the merchant vessel herself bound for one of these places and of which vessel it is sought to show the contraband character.

Failing the above presumptions, the destination is presumed innocent.

The presumptions laid down in this article admit proof to the contrary.

ART. 35. Conditional contraband is not liable to capture, except when on board a vessel bound for territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or for the armed forces of the enemy, and when it is not to be discharged at an intervening neutral port.

The ship's papers are conclusive proof of the voyage of the vessel as also of the port of discharge of the goods, unless the vessel is encountered having manifestly deviated from the route which she ought to follow according to the ship's papers and being unable to justify by sufficient reason such deviation.

ART. 36. Notwithstanding the provisions of article 35, if the territory of the enemy has no seaboard, conditional contraband is liable to capture if it is shown that it has the destination referred to in article 33.

ART. 37. A vessel carrying articles liable to capture as absolute or conditional contraband may be captured on the high seas or in the territorial waters of the belligerents throughout the whole course of her voyage, even if she has the intention to touch at a port of call before reaching the hostile destination.

ART. 38. A capture is not to be made on the ground of a carriage of contraband previously accomplished and at the time completed.

ART. 39. Contraband is liable to condemnation.

ART. 40. The confiscation of the vessel carrying contraband is allowed if the contraband forms, either by value, by weight, by volume, or by freight, more than half the cargo.

ART. 41. If a vessel carrying contraband is released, the expenses incurred by the captor in the trial before the national prize court as also for the preservation and custody of the ship and cargo during the proceedings are chargeable against the ship.

ART. 42. Goods which belong to the owner of the contraband and which are on board the same vessel are liable to condemnation.

ART. 43. If a vessel is encountered at sea making a voyage in ignorance of the hostilities or of the declaration of contraband affecting her cargo, the contraband is not to be condemned except with indemnity; the vessel herself and the remainder of the cargo are exempt from condemnation and from the expenses referred to in article 41. The case is the same if the master after becoming aware of the opening of hostilities, or of the declaration of contraband, has not yet been able to discharge the contraband.

A vessel is deemed to be aware of the state of war, or of the declaration of contraband, if she left a neutral port after there had been made in sufficient time the notification of the opening of hostilities, or of the declaration of contraband, to the power to which such port belongs. A vessel is also deemed to be aware of a state of war if she left an enemy port after the opening of hostilities.

ART. 44. A vessel stopped because carrying contraband, and not liable to condemnation on account of the proportion of contraband, may, according to circumstances, be allowed to continue her voyage if the master is ready to deliver the contraband to the belligerent ship.

The delivery of the contraband is to be entered by the captor on the logbook of the vessel stopped, and the master of the vessel must furnish the captor duly certified copies of all relevant papers.

The captor is at liberty to destroy the contraband which is thus delivered to him.¹

CHAPTER III.—*Unneutral service.*²

ART. 45. A neutral vessel is liable to be condemned and, in a general way, is liable to the same treatment which a neutral vessel would undergo when liable to condemnation on account of contraband of war:

(1) If she is making a voyage especially with a view to the transport of individual passengers who are embodied in the armed force of the enemy, or with a view to the transmission of information in the interest of the enemy.

(2) If, with the knowledge of the owner, of the one who charters the vessel entire, or of the master, she is transporting a military detachment of the enemy, or one or more persons who, during the voyage, lend direct assistance to the operations of the enemy.

In the cases specified in the preceding paragraphs (1) and (2), goods belonging to the owner of the vessel are likewise liable to condemnation.

The provisions of the present article do not apply if when the vessel is encountered at sea she is unaware of the opening of hostilities, or if the master, after becoming aware of the opening of hostilities, has not been able to disembark the passengers. The vessel is deemed to know of the state of war if she left an enemy port after the opening of hostilities, or a neutral port after there had been made in sufficient time a notification of the opening of hostilities to the power to which such port belongs.

ART. 46. A neutral vessel is liable to be condemned and, in a general way, is liable to the same treatment which she would undergo if she were a merchant vessel of the enemy:

(1) If she takes a direct part in the hostilities.

(2) If she is under the orders or under the control of an agent placed on board by the enemy Government.

(3) If she is chartered entire by the enemy Government.

¹ See 6 Italian Regulations, July 15, 1915, p. 115.

² See 7 and 8 Italian Regulations, July 15, 1915, p. 116.

(4) If she is at the time and exclusively either devoted to the transport of enemy troops or to the transmission of information in the interest of the enemy.

In the cases specified in the present article, the goods belonging to the owner of the vessel are likewise liable to condemnation.

ART. 47. Any individual embodied in the armed force of the enemy, and who is found on board a neutral merchant vessel, may be made a prisoner of war, even though there be no ground for the capture of the vessel.

CHAPTER IV.—*Destruction of neutral prizes.*¹

ART. 48. A captured neutral vessel is not to be destroyed by the captor, but must be taken into such port as is proper in order to determine there the rights as regards the validity of the capture.

ART. 49. As an exception, a neutral vessel captured by a belligerent ship, and which would be liable to condemnation, may be destroyed if the observance of article 48 would involve danger to the ship of war or to the success of the operations in which she is at the time engaged.

ART. 50. Before the destruction, the persons on board must be placed in safety, and all the ship's papers and other documents which those interested consider relevant for the decision as to the validity of the capture must be taken on board the ship of war.

ART. 51. A captor who has destroyed a neutral vessel must, as a condition precedent to any decision upon the validity of the capture, establish in fact that he only acted in the face of an exceptional necessity such as is contemplated in article 49. Failing to do this, he must compensate the parties interested without examination as to whether or not the capture was valid.

ART. 52. If the capture of a neutral vessel, of which the destruction has been justified, is subsequently held to be invalid, the captor must compensate those interested, in place of the restitution to which they would have been entitled.

ART. 53. If neutral goods which were not liable to condemnation have been destroyed with the vessel, the owner of such goods is entitled to compensation.

ART. 54. The captor has the right to require the giving up of, or to proceed to destroy, goods liable to condemnation found on board a vessel which herself is not liable to condemnation, provided that the circumstances are such as, according to article 49, justify the destruction of a vessel liable to condemnation. The captor enters the goods delivered or destroyed in the logbook of the vessel stopped, and must procure from the master duly certified copies of all relevant papers. When the giving up or destruction has been completed, and the formalities have been fulfilled, the master must be allowed to continue his voyage.

The provisions of articles 51 and 52 respecting the obligations of a captor who has destroyed a neutral vessel are applicable.

¹ See 12 Italian Regulations, July 15, 1915, p. 116.

CHAPTER V.—*Transfer of flag.*¹

ART. 55. The transfer of an enemy vessel to a neutral flag, effected before the opening of hostilities, is valid, unless it is proved that such transfer was made in order to evade the consequences which the enemy character of the vessel would involve. There is, however, a presumption that the transfer is void if the bill of sale is not on board in case the vessel has lost her belligerent nationality less than sixty days before the opening of hostilities. Proof to the contrary is admitted.

There is absolute presumption of the validity of a transfer effected more than thirty days before the opening of hostilities if it is absolute, complete, conforms to the laws of the countries concerned, and if its effect is such that the control of the vessel and the profits of her employment do not remain in the same hands as before the transfer. If, however, the vessel lost her belligerent nationality less than sixty days before the opening of hostilities, and if the bill of sale is not on board, the capture of the vessel would not give a right to compensation.

ART. 56. The transfer of an enemy vessel to a neutral flag, effected after the opening of hostilities, is void unless it is proved that such transfer was not made in order to evade the consequences which the enemy character of the vessel would involve.

There is, however, absolute presumption that a transfer is void:

- (1) If the transfer has been made during a voyage or in a blockaded port.
- (2) If there is a right of redemption or of reversion.
- (3) If the requirements upon which the right to fly the flag depends according to the laws of the country of the flag hoisted have not been observed.

CHAPTER VI.—*Enemy character.*

ART. 57. Subject to the provisions respecting the transfer of flag, the neutral or enemy character of a vessel is determined by the flag which she has the right to fly.²

¹ See 2 (g) Italian Regulations, July 15, 1915, p. 115.

² File No. 763.72112/1903.]

Ambassador W. H. Page to the Secretary of State.

[Telegram.]

AMERICAN EMBASSY, London, October 28, 1915.

Following is text of order in council, dated October 20, 1915:

"Whereas by the Declaration of London, order in council, No. 2, 1914, His Majesty was pleased to declare that during the present hostilities the provisions of the said Declaration of London should, subject to certain exceptions and modifications therein specified, be adopted and put in force by His Majesty's Government; and

"Whereas by article 57 of the said declaration, it is provided that the neutral or enemy character of a vessel is determined by the flag which she is entitled to fly; and

"Whereas it is no longer expedient to adopt the said article:

"Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after this date article 57 of the Declaration of London shall cease to be adopted and put in force.

"In lieu of the said article, British prize courts shall apply the rules and principles formerly observed in such courts.

"This order may be cited as 'The Declaration of London order in council, 1915.'

The case in which a neutral vessel is engaged in a trade which is reserved in time of peace remains outside the scope of, and is in no wise affected by, this rule.

ART. 58. The neutral or enemy character of goods found on board an enemy vessel is determined by the neutral or enemy character of the owner.

ART. 59. If the neutral character of goods found on board an enemy vessel is not proven, they are presumed to be enemy goods.

ART. 60. The enemy character of goods on board an enemy vessel continues until they reach their destination, notwithstanding an intervening transfer after the opening of hostilities while the goods are being forwarded.

If, however, prior to the capture, a former neutral owner exercises, on the bankruptcy of a present enemy owner, a legal right to recover the goods, they regain their neutral character.

CHAPTER VII.—*Convoy*.¹

ART. 61. Neutral vessels under convoy of their national flag are exempt from search. The commander of a convoy gives, in writing, at the request of the commander of a belligerent ship of war, all information as to the character of the vessels and their cargoes, which could be obtained by visit and search.

ART. 62. If the commander of the belligerent ship of war has reason to suspect that the confidence of the commander of the convoy has been abused, he communicates his suspicions to him. In such a case it is for the commander of the convoy alone to conduct an investigation. He must state the result of such investigation in a report, of which a copy is furnished to the officer of the ship of war. If, in the

"And the lords commissioners of His Majesty's treasury, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and each of His Majesty's principal secretaries of state, the president of the probate, divorce, and admiralty division of the high court of justice, all other judges of His Majesty's prize courts, and all governors, officers, and authorities whom it may concern, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain."

PAGE.

File No. 763.72112/1805.]

Ambassador Sharp to the Secretary of State.

[Telegram.]

AMERICAN EMBASSY, *Paris, October 26, 1915.*

Following decree published in *Journal Officiel* to-day:

"Article 1. The provisions of article 57, paragraph 1, of the Declaration signed at London, February 26, 1909, relating to naval warfare, shall be applied during the present war, with the following modification to it whenever it is established that a ship flying an enemy flag belongs in fact to the nationals of a neutral or an allied country, or conversely that a ship flying a neutral or allied flag belongs in fact to nationals of an enemy country, or to parties residing in an enemy country, the ship shall accordingly be considered neutral, allied, or enemy.

"Article 2. The president of the council, minister for foreign affairs, and the minister of marine, each in his province, are charged with the execution of this decree."

SHARP.

¹ See 10 Italian Regulations, July 15, 1915, p. 116.

opinion of the commander of the convoy, the facts thus stated justify the capture of one or more vessels, the protection of the convoy must be withdrawn from such vessels.

CHAPTER VIII.—*Resistance to search.*

ART. 63. Forcible resistance to the legitimate exercise of the right of stoppage, visit and search, and capture, involves in all cases the condemnation of the vessel. The cargo is liable to the same treatment which the cargo of an enemy vessel would undergo. Goods belonging to the master or owner of the vessel are regarded as enemy goods.

CHAPTER IX.—*Compensation.*

ART. 64. If the capture of a vessel or of goods is not upheld by the prize court, or if without being brought to judgment the captured vessel is released, those interested have the right to compensation, unless there were sufficient reasons for capturing the vessel or goods.

FINAL PROVISIONS.

ART. 65. The provisions of the present declaration form an indivisible whole.

ART. 66. The signatory powers undertake to secure the reciprocal observance of the rules contained in this declaration in case of a war in which the belligerents are all parties to this declaration. They will therefore issue the necessary instructions to their authorities and to their armed forces, and will take the measures which are proper in order to guarantee the application of the declaration by their courts and more particularly by their prize courts.¹

ART. 67. The present declaration shall be ratified as soon as possible. The ratifications shall be deposited in London.

¹ The Italian decree of July 15, 1915, furnishes an example of recent regulations.

ITALIAN NAVAL PRIZE REGULATIONS.

(Approved by decree of July 15, 1915.)

(Translation.)

1. In execution of the royal decree of the 16th May, 1915, suspending the application of article 211 of the Mercantile Marine Code during the present conflict, the capture of enemy merchant ships is authorized in every case, with the following exceptions:

(a) Sailing boats adapted exclusively to shoal-water fishing, or to short local services within 3 miles of the enemy coast, provided they do not exceed 5 tons displacement, nor violate special provisions issued by the military authorities concerning fishing and navigation.

(b) Ships exclusively employed for religious, scientific or philanthropic purposes, hospital ships set out by private persons or charitable societies expressly recognized as such by the Royal Government in accordance with special instructions issued to naval commanding officers.

Cargoes which are enemy property in boats specified under (a) are exempt from sequestration, provided they do not include contraband of war; cargoes which are enemy property are equally exempt on board ships specified under (b) when connected with the mission on which the ship is engaged.

The first deposit of ratifications shall be recorded in a protocol signed by the representatives of the powers taking part therein, and by His Britannic Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs.

The subsequent deposits of ratifications shall be made by means of a written notification addressed to the British Government, and accompanied by the instrument of ratification.

A duly certified copy of the protocol relating to the first deposit of ratifications, and of the notifications mentioned in the preceding paragraph as well as of the instruments of ratification which accompany them, shall be immediately sent by the British Government, through the diplomatic channel, to the signatory powers. The said Government shall, in the cases contemplated in the preceding para-

Boats and ships included under (a) and (b) are, however, in every case subject to capture as well as their cargoes, being enemy property, when such ships and boats take any direct or indirect part in hostilities.

2. Merchant ships, under whatever flag they may be sailing, shall be subject to capture in accordance with the provisions of the following articles if—

- (a) Guilty of violation of blockade;
- (b) Transporting contraband of war;
- (c) Lending assistance to the enemy;
- (d) They forcibly resist or endeavor to avoid search;
- (e) They are without ship's papers, or have on board ship's papers or manifests which are either falsified, altered, or insufficient so as to give rise to suspicion that they are concealing their real nationality or the real description or destination of the cargo;
- (f) They are going to an enemy port, while on the ship's papers a neutral destination is indicated;
- (g) They have been transferred from an enemy to a neutral flag subsequent to the outbreak of war, or not more than 30 days before that date, or not more than 60 days when the deed of sale by which the transfer of flag was effected is not found on board.

3. A ship is liable to be captured for violation of blockade when it endeavors to enter or leave a blockaded zone without being furnished with a formal safe-conduct, or when, after having obtained a safe-conduct to enter or leave, it does not observe the rules laid down as to the route which it must follow while navigating in the blockaded zone or crossing the line of blockade.

4. If a ship is shaping its course toward a blockaded zone in ignorance of the existence of the blockade, she shall be notified of it by one of the blockading vessels, entry to that effect, being made, if possible, in her log.

Ignorance of the existence of blockade is assumed when this has been declared after the ship left its last port of call.

5. Are considered as contraband of war the objects and materials included in the respective lists approved by decree.

Articles of absolute and conditional contraband are seized when their destination is territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or when consigned to the enemy's forces.

Both absolute and conditional contraband on board a ship proceeding to a neutral port is subject to seizure when the name of the consignee does not appear on the manifest, or when the ultimate consignee resides in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or when the goods are consigned to agents of any enemy Government, wherever established, or to third persons who are receivers of the goods on account of agents of an enemy Government.

6. A ship carrying absolute or conditional contraband may be captured on the high sea or in belligerent territorial waters at any time during its voyage.

If, however, contraband articles form a small part of the cargo, naval commanding officers may at their discretion take over, and, if circumstances require it, destroy the

graph, inform them at the same time of the date on which it received the notification.

ART. 68. The present declaration shall take effect, in the case of the powers which were parties to the first deposit of ratifications, sixty days after the date of the protocol recording such deposit, and, in the case of the powers which shall ratify subsequently, sixty days after the notification of their ratification shall have been received by the British Government.

ART. 69. In the event of one of the signatory powers wishing to denounce the present declaration, such denunciation can only be made to take effect at the end of a period of twelve years, beginning sixty days after the first deposit of ratifications, and, after that time,

contraband goods, and after noting the fact in the ship's log may allow the vessel to continue her voyage.

7. A ship shall be captured as guilty of giving assistance to the enemy if she —

(a) Has taken direct part in hostilities.

(b) Has been entirely chartered by an enemy Government, or has on board an agent of such Government in control of the ship;

(c) Is employed exclusively for the transport of troops, or for the transmission of news in the enemy's interest;

(d) Is engaged in transporting enemy military detachments or persons who during the voyage may render or have lent direct assistance to the enemy's operations with the knowledge of the owner, charterer, or master;

(e) Is navigating with the specific object of transporting individuals on their way to join the enemy's armed forces.

8. Persons belonging to or intending to join the enemy's armed forces found on board a neutral vessel may be made prisoners of war, even though the ship be not subject to capture.

9. To carry out the instructions contained in the preceding articles, naval commanding officers, whenever it is judged useful, shall proceed to visit merchant ships on the high sea or in belligerent waters, or may request them to proceed to the nearest port to undergo visit there.

10. Neutral vessels convoyed by a ship of war shall be exempt from visit provided that the commander of the convoy declares in writing the character and cargo of the convoyed vessel in such a manner as will enable all information to be available which could be obtained by exercising the right of visit. If the naval officers in command have reason to think that the good faith of the commanding officer of the escort has been imposed upon, they will communicate to him their suspicion, so that he may on his own account make the necessary verifications and issue a written report.

11. The vessels or goods captured shall be brought to the nearest port in the kingdom, colonies, or territory occupied by Italy, or, this being impossible, to a port of an allied nation or occupied by the latter, or in case of absolute necessity to a neutral port. The vessels and goods shall there be placed at the disposal of the maritime and consular authorities as the case requires, together with a report of what has been done, accompanied by the respective declarations and documents.

12. When observance of the provisions of the preceding article may endanger the safety of the ship effecting the capture, or may interfere with the success of operations of war in which she is engaged, naval commanding officers may destroy the prize after providing for the safety of the persons on board and the ship's papers and manifests and of anything else which may help in deciding the legitimacy of the capture. The destruction of a prize must be justified in a special procès-verbal.

By order of His Majesty's lieutenant general, ministry of marine:

VIALE.

(British Parliamentary Papers, Misc. No. 18 (1913), ed. 8104.)

at the end of successive periods of six years, of which the first will begin at the end of the period of twelve years.

Such denunciation must be notified in writing, at least one year in advance, to the British Government, which shall inform all the other powers.

It will only operate in respect of the power which shall have made the notification.

ART. 70. The powers represented at the London Naval Conference attach particular value to the general recognition of the rules which they have adopted, and express the hope that the powers which were not represented there will adhere to the present declaration. They request the British Government to invite them to do so.

A power which desires to adhere notifies its intention in writing to the British Government, in transmitting the act of adhesion, which will be deposited in the archives of the said Government.

The said Government shall forthwith transmit to all the other powers a duly certified copy of the notification, as also of the act of adhesion, stating the date on which such notification was received. The adhesion takes effect sixty days after such date.

The position of the adhering powers shall be in all matters concerning this declaration similar to the position of the signatory powers.

ART. 71. The present declaration, which shall bear the date of the 26th February, 1909, may be signed in London until the 30th June, 1909, by the plenipotentiaries of the powers represented at the Naval Conference.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed the present declaration and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done at London, the 26th day of February, 1909, in a single original, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the British Government, and of which duly certified copies shall be sent through the diplomatic channel to the powers represented at the Naval Conference.

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